PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), and SATURDAY, January 19, at 2.30. SPECIAL MATINEES of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT and FOLLOWING SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.10. LYCEUM.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON.—RETURN and REAPPEARANCE of Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE, supported by powerful company. Preceded, at 7.45, by DEAF AS A POST. Doors open at 7.15. Prices as usual. Box-office open at 11 to 6.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE DON, TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30. THE DON, 211th representation To-night.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.30 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, L. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Eardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 251st Time. Preceded at 7.30 by THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, L. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Gladys Homfrey, Annie Irish, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, Arnold, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunder, and Winifred Emery.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS DAY, at 2.30, FAUST UP TO DATE, and THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss B. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. Pinero's New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 236th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
PRINCE KARL.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Crompton, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Frankau, Mr. Vivian, &c.; Madame Carlotta Leclercq, Miss May Whitty, Miss Glidden, and Miss Beatrice Cameron. Preceded, at 8, by EDITHA'S BURGLAR. Miss Nelly Bowman, Mr. D. H. Harkins, and Mr. Lionel Brough Box-office (Mr. Innes) open daily 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30.

STRAND THEATRE.
(Under the management of Mr. C. H. Hawtrey.)
By arrangement with Mr. Willie Edouin.)
TO-NIGHT will be performed, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled ATALANTA, at 9 o'clock. Mr. Frank Wyatt, Mr. Tom Squire, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, and Mr. Willie Warde; Miss Muriel Aubrey, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Misses S. and G. Baring, and Miss Marie Linden. Preceded, at 8.10, by A HIGHLAND LEGACY, by Mr. Brandon Thomas. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2 o'clock. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 94th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
(Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.)
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER. At 8.15, THE LADY OF LYONS. Miss Wallis, Mesdames Robertha Erskine, H. Leigh, Annie Rose; Messrs. Arthur Stirling, Bassett Roe, Allen Thomas, Matthew Brodie, Charles Arnold, Herberte Basing, George Seldon, &c., and Forbes Robertson.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, DOROTHY. 836th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
TO-DAY, at 2, and TO-NIGHT at 8.15, NADGY. Christmas Edition of Chassaigne and Murray's New Comic Opera. New Songs, New Dances, New Business. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Chorus and Orchestra of 100, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded in the evening at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open 1.30 and 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 1 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. Children half price.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

MEN AND MEASURES FOR THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE candidates for the County Councils throughout the country are on the whole a much better lot than any of us had reason to hope, and than some of us had courage to expect. "I trust that you may now be able," said the QUEEN in proroguing Parliament, "to promote the successful working of these changes in your several localities." It is clear that her Majesty did not prophesy without knowing, for the number of members of both Houses of Parliament who are standing for the County Councils is very remarkable. The Peers in particular have played up finely to the QUEEN'S lead. According to the latest lists of candidates there are no less than fifty-six lords amongst them. Even if some of them fail at the polls, there can be little doubt that they will afterwards be "co-opted" as county aldermen, and indeed it would seem on present appearances that the aggregate of the County Councils will be the real House of Lords of the future. This is a very satisfactory sign. The only rational objection to the new régime was that it might lead, on the administrative side, to a breach of continuity, with consequent loss of efficiency and economy, and, on the social side, to hostility between classes. So far as the men on the new Councils are concerned, there seems little reason to expect that this objection will hold good.

Indeed, even in the case of London, where the full force of Mr. RITCHIE'S revolution will be most felt, the men charged with directing it are likely to form a very reputable and respectable body. This is the more important in that the London County Council will be far the most influential of all the local Parliaments; and the more satisfactory, in that there was so little local spirit and such poor administrative experience upon which to rely. Here is a list of twenty-five names picked almost at random from the candidates already in the field in London. We arrange them roughly in groups, according to the interests or experience which they represent:—

BUSINESS.	CITY.
Lord Brassey	Sir R. Hanson
Sir John Lubbock, M.P.	Mr. J. Beck
MUNICIPAL REFORM.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Mr. J. Beal	Earl Compton
Mr. Firth, M.P.	Lord Monkswell
Mr. J. Lloyd	Lord Lewisham
Mr. A. Dobbs	Sir T. Farrer
Mr. H. Lawson, M.P.	Mr. F. N. Charrington
DOCTORS.	Lord Rosebery
Mr. Brudenel Carter	Captain Edis
Mr. Ernest Hart	Captain Verney
Dr. Longstaffe	Mr. Augustus Harris
BOARD OF WORKS.	Lady Sandhurst
Mr. Harben	Mr. Howard Vincent
Colonel Hughes	

Here it must be admitted is the nucleus of a very good Council indeed. Our "miscellaneous" category alone includes Radical Lords and Tory Lords; a local landlord (Viscount LEWISHAM); an East-end philanthropist (Mr. F. N. CHARRINGTON); and a profound economist (Sir T. FARRER). It represents the best police experience (Mr. HOWARD VINCENT); and the best theatrical experience (Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS). If all these gentlemen are elected, and if their colleagues, though less well known, are men of average character and capacity, there will be little to complain of, so far as men go, in the first London Parliament.

But will such men be elected? That will largely depend upon the view taken by the electors of the measures before the Council. And here the prospect is, we must confess, not altogether encouraging. It is unfortunate that the questions which have been made most of in the electoral contests so far are those with which the Council will have nothing whatever directly, and very little even indirectly, to do. There is the plank in the Clerkenwell programme, for instance, about the Taxation of Ground Rents. This has been very largely imported into the contest; and candidates are required to take their stand upon it, or to refuse at their peril. But the County Council will be administrative, not legislative; and it will have no more power to tax ground rents than to vote Home Rule for Ireland or disestablish the English Church. Other things being equal, it would be desirable, no doubt, to have nobody but good all-round Radicals upon the Council; but to insist as a *sine quâ non* upon a candidate being right upon ground rents is really no more to the purpose than it would be to insist upon his being a vegetarian or a Primitive Methodist. A similar remark applies, although in a somewhat less degree, to the question of the City Companies' funds. Here again the County Council will have no direct jurisdiction; but no doubt any representations made by them would carry considerable weight with Parliament. The fact is, however, that the Council will have so much business of its own to mind that the less it interferes with that of other people the better. It will have, in the first place, to take its bearings, and consider its relation to other local bodies in London. It will have to consider whether a Central Council can adequately fulfil its functions without having its jurisdiction extended to all local matters, or at any rate without being brought into organic connection with other local authorities. The anomalous position of the City of London and of the Lord Mayor will inevitably come to the front. The desirability of obtaining control over stage-carriages will raise the wider question of the control of the police. There will be the water supply and the gas supply and the leasing of tramway lines to be overhauled. Market accommodation will have to be provided. More effective sanitary inspection will have to be devised. The pollution of the Thames must be grappled with. Above all securities must be given by the new Council against the encroachments of the cancer of corruption which has killed its predecessor. Of all the issues before the electors this is by far the most important, and if there is to be any one test question for candidates at all it should be this: "Will you vote in favour of making all meetings of the Council and of its committees open to the press?" The one thing needful is to get men of character upon the Council, and to keep off it men who hate the light because their intentions are evil. All other matters are of secondary importance. An upright Tory will make a far better County Councillor than a shady Radical; and to this extent at any rate the ratepayer will do well to prefer men to measures.

OUR AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A Character Sketch of Sir Robert Morier.

THE Right Honourable Sir Robert Burnett David Morier, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D., to give him the full designation to which he is entitled, is one of the best known and most highly placed members of the British Diplomatic Corps. In stature he is a son of Anak; the only man, probably, who would go into the scale with Bismarck and be able to give him weight. He stands over 6 ft. high, and is well developed in proportion. There is a solid dignity about his presence which comports admirably with his official position as representative of John Bull in foreign parts. In personal appearance Sir Robert impresses one with a sense of strength, energy, and keen intelligence. No contrast can be greater than between Sir Robert when he is doing the honours as a host in his own house, or mingling with his diplomatic colleagues at some courtly reception, and Sir Robert when in the freedom of social intercourse among friends or old associates in England he gives himself full rein, and blazes away by the hour together at whatever shams, stupidities, and anarchies there may be within range at the moment. There is a veritable volcano in the man—a volcano which, once unloosed, rivals the late Mr. Carlyle in the vigour of its fuliginous outpour. Possibly the restraint which all diplomatists have habitually to put upon themselves when they are, so to speak, in their uniform and on parade, renders the outburst all the more overpowering when the signal is given to let go; whereas Mr. Carlyle, being a man of letters, could overflow and explode to his heart's content all day long. In the midst of a diplomatic wilderness in which futility and inanity are so often worn as masks to conceal intelligence and information, and perhaps still oftener are no masks, but are in themselves the dread realities of life, it is a great relief to come upon a real, genuine man, like Sir Robert Morier, full of ideas, who has been learning all his life and is still learning, and who has the keenest possible appreciation of the humour of a joke, the political significance of an obscure fact, or the diplomatic importance of a delicately turned phrase. Among conversationalists he stands almost at the top. Mr. Gladstone, who is about as different from him in every respect as can be conceived, can alone be said to be his equal for range of experience, fund of anecdote, and the inexhaustible store of animal spirits which enables

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

It is good news that Mr. Ruskin's illness is not so serious as was at first supposed, and that his friends hope to soon see him able to resume his literary work. Few persons have any idea how continuous and comprehensive this work is. According to Goethe, it is only at the beginning of life that men conceive magnificent buildings which they intend to erect; but Mr. Ruskin's specifications become larger the older he grows, and indeed his chief defect as a literary workman is—in a vulgar but expressive phrase—that his eyes are so much bigger than his stomach.

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The last time I saw Mr. Ruskin he showed me the whole of the remaining years of his Autobiography completely mapped out in chapters. Everything was written, he said laughingly, except the chapters themselves. I observed from the headings that there was nothing dealing with his work as Professor at Oxford. No, he said; he meant to give that part of his life another book all to itself. In addition to this he showed me a scheme for the completion of "Dilecta," a series of autobiographical reminiscences, with numerous descriptions of scenery, which were to run parallel, chapter by chapter, with "Præterita."

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Even if Mr. Ruskin does not complete these and the many other books which he has on the stocks, his literary work will, I fancy, have exceeded in volume that of most of his contemporaries. He would never have accomplished it but for his confirmed habit of early rising. Indeed, most of his writing has been done by morning candle-light. It would be interesting to know the habits of other voluminous authors in this respect.

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Among the multitudinous functions discharged by Mr. Gladstone is that of author's advertiser. "What do you consider the best advertisement a book can have?" I asked a publisher the other day. "A review by Mr. Gladstone," was the unhesitating answer. If this be so, the most successful of new novels will be Miss Margaret Lee's "Faithful and Unfaithful," which, it is said, has attracted Mr. Gladstone's attention and will be reviewed by him in one of the magazines. Miss Lee, who is an American writer, has launched her book at "the psychological moment;" for it is concerned with the question of divorce, and so just now is Mr. Gladstone.

The New Year has been rich so far in new words. Mr. Gladstone's "ethnagogue" will, no doubt, be given a place in a future number of the "New English Dictionary." So, I suppose, will "sylviculture," about which another magazine writer has much to say. The writer in the *British Weekly* who has interviewed Mr. George Meredith, and carried away an impression of that gentleman's "almost *amphithean* powers," is too late; for the dictionary has advanced beyond the "*a*'s." I am sorry that it has, for I should have been glad to learn what "an amphithean power" is. To me the word sounds somewhat amphiboleous. And what a pity it is that writers should do "our rich English tongue" the injustice of rushing into Greek at so little provocation!

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One of Mr. *Punch*'s "Mems. for the New Year" affords a striking testimony to the way in which Mr. Stevenson's book has "caught on." The Literary Man is advised—very properly—to "resolutely avoid making the most distant reference to *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*." I fancy the *Pall Mall Gazette* was the earliest, if not the most persistent, offender. In an article, published on June 22, 1886, it described Lord Randolph Churchill as "the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of modern politics." I wonder to how many different persons, and in how many different connections, the reference has been applied since. Next year I imagine Mr. *Punch* will have to issue a similar edict against "Robert Elsmere."

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Mrs. Humphry Ward, by the way, has attained the distinction of having disputes about the country of her origin. The Tasmanians claim her as one of them by birth, and her father, Mr. Thomas Arnold, holds an educational appointment there. His wife was Governor Sorell's daughter. A brother of Mrs. Ward, a New Zealand schoolmaster, strives, no doubt, to follow in the footsteps of his famous grandfather, Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.

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A year ago I predicted that the publications of 1888 would be very numerous. My prediction has been amply verified by the summary table for the year issued in the *Publishers' Circular*, from which it appears that the total number of books issued has risen from 5,686 in 1887 to 6,591 in 1888—an increase of nearly 1,000. This has been due partly, no doubt, to an increasing demand by a larger reading public, but chiefly, I expect, to the cheapness of paper. The fact is that the book market is affected by agricultural, almost as much as by literary, causes. The number of paper-stainers depends on the price of paper; and "Ouida," in her recent invective against "the locust swarm of literature," lays the blame on the wrong shoulders. If the locusts have been many, it is because the crop of esparto grass has been plentiful.

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At the same time most readers (and all critics) will endorse "Ouida's" complaint of that "cacoëthes scribendi" which not only causes persons to write who know not how, but actually makes them glory in their shame. "I have no pretensions to literary style" is, as "Ouida" says, proclaimed nowadays as a recommendation, instead of being whispered as an apology. Curiously enough, immediately after reading "Ouida's" article, I chanced upon the first number of the revived *Tinsley's Magazine*. "I make no pretence," says Mr. Tinsley at the outset of his "Recollections," "of writing in anything like a good literary style." Then why, in the name of all that's literary, does he write at all? From a publisher this is really too bad. It is to be hoped, for the sake of his business, that he does not similarly waive all pretence of ability in the case of the authors whose books he buys.

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Of course there is a distinction to be made in this matter. A man may have something so important or so interesting to say, that it does not matter how he says it. Mr. Johnston, for instance, tells us that the only real adventure left for a traveller is a journey to the moon. Well, the first man who comes back with a budget of adventures in the moon need not mind about his literary style. But then the interest of his book would be altogether other than literary. Even in such cases, however, as that, if the man with something to say can say it in literary form, so much the better for his fame. And herein is what is, or should be, one of the chief functions of what Matthew Arnold called "the new journalism"—namely, to make the dumb speak, by ransacking their brains and clothing the contents in an articulate form. There is no excuse for "Amateur Autobiographists" in the days of the Interview.

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Charles Lamb's friend, Thomas Griffiths Wainewright, of whom Mr. Oscar Wilde gives so interesting an account in the current number of the *Fortnightly*, is not the only instance of an alliance between crime and culture. A much more recent case in point is Canon Baynes, who has been sent to prison this week for fraud. He appears to have been a very clever swindler, but he was also a distinguished man of letters. In addition to several manuals of devotion, he was the editor of some excellent Hymnals, such as "A Book of Sacred Poetry,"

both to overflow, hour after hour, night after night, without ever running dry. It would be difficult to conceive of two Ambassadors more opposed to each other in manner and appearance than Sir Edward Malet and Sir Robert Morier, Ambassadors at the Court of Prince Bismarck and at the Court of the Tzar. Sir Edward Malet—silent, reserved, *debonnair*, charmingly courteous and agreeable—is almost the exact antithesis of his colleague at St. Petersburg, whose ebullient spirits and immense fund of repressed energy render it absolutely impossible for him to walk within the strict lines of diplomatic propriety and reserve which afford space and verge enough and to spare for Sir Edward Malet.

Sir Robert Morier, although a diplomatist of old standing, who entered the diplomatic service now nearly thirty-six years ago, is about as far removed as it is possible to imagine from the conventional type of a diplomatist. He is not a smooth-spoken, colourless creature, sent to lie abroad for the benefit of his country; he is an immense bundle of violent antipathies and enthusiastic sympathies. He possesses most of the qualities of a man of letters. In St. Petersburg he is immensely popular, and has succeeded in establishing a social position that is quite unrivalled among the Diplomatic Corps in the Russian capital. This is the more remarkable because he began his residence there at a most unfortunate time; his first official reception took place a day or two after Lord Salisbury's unfortunate speech at the Guildhall, in which he accused the Russians of having bribed the officers who deposed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. Naturally enough, there was intense displeasure at St. Petersburg, and M. de Giers unfortunately took cold after a journey to Gatschina, which rendered it impossible for him to attend the reception given to the Diplomatic Corps. Next day the general reception was given, and it was freely predicted that nobody would come. St. Petersburg society, however, appreciating the personal qualities of the new Ambassador, and being determined not to allow a political soreness to stand in the way of personal relations, simply descended *en masse* upon the British Embassy. Everybody was there. The quay was blocked with carriages, and Sir Robert had an opportunity, of which he availed himself to the full, of establishing cordial relations with those among whom his existence is now passed. Since then the position of the Moriers in St. Petersburg has never been shaken, and, thanks to the abortive attempt of Prince Bismarck to deal his redoubtable adversary a scurvy blow below the belt, it is probably higher now than that of any British Ambassador for many years.

There is a whole-hearted energy and almost devouring activity about Sir Robert which is rare indeed among Ambassadors. When Captain Wiggins went to St. Petersburg to endeavour to secure the concession for the *Phœnix*, he was simply lost in admiration of our Ambassador's energy and enthusiasm in his cause. "Hitherto," said he, "I have always had great trouble to try to infuse into ambassadors and official personages some idea of what I was driving at, but here—I never saw such a man; he knows as much about it as I do myself, and actually gave me hints as to the best means of attaining my own end as if it was more his own affair than mine!" In all such cases, when there is involved the opening up of avenues to commerce, either by the construction of a new railway, or by the negotiation of commercial treaties, or by the removal of interdicts placed on navigation, Sir Robert seems to feel that he has almost a Divine call to go forth as demolisher of obstacles. There is a certain John-the-Baptist fervour about him when in those moods; and every one must remember his despatch on the Siberian trade which set all the town talking last year, and filled our merchants with the dream of the discovery of a new Golconda. For mere political and diplomatic trifles, Sir Robert cares little, but give him a chance of doing what he considers to be for the solid good of the material interests of nations and he resembles Job's war-horse, when "he smelleth the battle afar off," and hears "the thunder of the captains, and the shouting."

The dominant qualities in Sir Robert Morier, which have been the secret of his strength, are rectitude, sympathy, and imagination. He feels about the affairs of nations as other men feel about the affairs of individuals, nor, however far he may have wandered from the more primitive theological conceptions of his race, can be rid himself of the ever-present consciousness that, as the old Puritans would have said, "There is a God that judgeth in the earth." This stern sense of rectitude, this passion for justice, have dominated him through the whole of his career. This is powerfully reinforced by the extraordinary development of his natural gift of sympathetic imagination. He more than any of our Ambassadors is able to put himself in the place of those to whom he is accredited. Hence at the Foreign Office they sometimes say that he always takes his colour from those with whom he is negotiating, but that is only because it is the tendency of wooden-headed mediocrity to regard the clear understanding of an opponent's case as involving a kind of treasonable sympathy with the enemy. Sir Robert Morier is before all passionately English, nor does the keenness with which he appreciates the point of view of those with whom he has to do ever blind him for a single moment to the solid interests and responsibilities of Great Britain. At St. Petersburg he is appreciated and trusted as no English Ambassador has been in our time, and it is an open secret that his chief offence in the eyes of his present assailants is that his frank, straightforward action has gone far to terminate the mischievous game of cross purposes which, when played by England and Russia, effectively paralysed both, and made Prince Bismarck the dictator of the Continent.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Lord Salisbury's speech to the deputation that waited upon him yesterday about the defence of our ports was satisfactory only because it laid immense stress upon the responsibility of the Government. "The responsibility lies upon the Government, and the initiative must come from the Government." No doubt that is true. But does not this impose upon the Government an obligation to stand up like a man to its responsibilities, instead of running away from them like a hare the moment Lord Randolph shakes his finger?

There is one aspect of the Morier-Bismarck controversy, the social aspect, which has been somewhat overlooked. English people have hitherto never appreciated the extent to which the attachés at German Embassies have been degraded into eaves-droppers, and private-inquiry agents. If every word that may be overheard in a drawing-room or a salon is to be committed to confidential reports for republication some years hence in the Reptile press, it is probable that people will come to the conclusion that German officials are best left uninvited. Espionage only succeeds when your spy is unknown. When he wears an official uniform, and spies by virtue of his diplomatic status, his task can easily be rendered practically impossible.

To advocate "judicious boycotting," said the resident magistrate in giving a crime court sentence yesterday, "is atrocious." And to listen to any one else advocating it is bad also, though, to judge by the length of the several sentences passed, less bad in the proportion of 1 to 6. Whereupon a curious question arises. If a parson reads to his people the words of the Bible which tell how "the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans," does he make himself liable to imprisonment? Certainly it would be easy to read the text as a direct incitement to "judicious boycotting." And if so would the whole congregation render itself similarly liable, unless it shouted "Shame" as a disclaimer of the "atrocious" Scriptural text?

The fact is that resident magistrates would be well advised to pass their sentences without venturing upon any reasons. We are not sure that all judges in all cases should not do so, but in the case of the Coercion courts the magistrates should most rigorously bridle their tongues, for they never loose them without betraying their political bias, and prejudging issues which the Special Commission has been appointed to try. It is Mr. Eaton's business of course to send to prison any one whom Mr. Balfour cares to bring within the Coercion Act passed for that purpose; but it is no part of his business whatever to indulge in political disquisitions about the "worst, most scandalous, and odious of social tyrannies."

In view of the grave importance of the interests at stake, and also the heavy expenditure which has already been incurred by the British taxpayer in order to open up the trade route to Central Africa through Bechuanaland, we feel considerable uneasiness as to how things are going. The Colonial Office seems, judging from Sir John Gorst's last replies in the House of Commons, to stand aside with folded arms while enterprising speculators at the Cape, who happen to be on terms of personal friendship with the High Commissioner, are exploiting Lobengula's country for their own benefit. All the mining rights, which may be worth millions, and which to all intents and purposes ought to be regarded as our assets, out of which we might recoup ourselves for the million spent over the Bechuanaland expedition will be snapped up by colonial adventurers, and we shall be left to enjoy the exclusive luxury of paying the bill. This is not the way in which the Imperial taxpayer thinks that his business should be carried on by those whom he instals in office for the purpose. If Lord Salisbury does not look sharply after this matter, he will find that the British public will express its dissatisfaction in no measured terms.

Sir George Baden-Powell is self-reliant, knows more about colonial matters than the average M.P. (which is perhaps not saying much), and is considered by the Liverpudlians to have a tolerably clear head for business. Still he is not our only colonial authority, nor is the capacity to grasp commercial questions confined to him. It seems a pity, therefore, that his friends who are continually puffing him, should be so indiscreet. We never take up certain papers without expecting to read that Sir George Baden-Powell has been offered this or is about to be offered that. Remembering the shortness of his parliamentary experience, we were rather surprised when some time ago a society paper gravely assured its readers that the indispensable Sir George Baden-Powell was destined in a short time to represent the Colonial Department in the House of Commons. But our astonishment was greater when we read a few weeks ago that the reason why Sir George Baden-Powell was not chosen for the Queensland Governorship was that he would be wanted soon for the Colonial Under-Secretaryship. Now that there appears to be no immediate chance of Baron De Worms (another indispensable and well-advertised man) obtaining a peerage we are told "on good authority" that "Sir George Baden-Powell will, as England's Plenipotentiary, shortly proceed to Washington and Ottawa in the matter of the Fisheries Question." Why does not Lord Salisbury, once for all, offer to retire from the Foreign Office in favour of this marvellous Sir George Baden-Powell?

General Boulanger seems to be having things pretty much his own way in Paris. It is important to note that the chief causes of his popularity in Paris are the natural reaction against the persecuting policy of the Republic. If the French Republic falls, it will perish largely because it trampled upon the inalienable rights of the human conscience. Signor Crispi will do well to take due warning, and others besides Signor Crispi. Wherever a Government gives itself up to persecution, there is a Government which is marked for destruction.

The news that reaches us from Servia by no means coincides with the *couleur de rose* version of the *Times* correspondents. Europe, we fear, has been nearer to war than most people imagined, owing to the headstrong folly of the Servian King. If the Servians had sent him packing, the Austrians, it is believed, would have re-established him by armed intervention, and under these circumstances it would have been very difficult to prevent a general war. It would be strange if the immorality of this Obrenovitch were to set Europe in a blaze.

Why is it that some magistrates will punish a woman for her sins more hardly than a man? At the Mansion-house yesterday Maude and Rosaline Faucheux was charged with smuggling. Rosaline walked ashore from the *Baron Osy* with fifteen pounds of cigars concealed in her petticoats. Asked if "she had anything about her," she said, "Yes, cigars," and evolved them from her garments. Her husband concealed two pounds and a half on his person, and eight pounds under the false bottom of his trunk. It was urged on behalf of the woman that she acted under her husband's coercion, which seems probable; and a witness was called in support of this defence. The Lord Mayor fined the woman £33 15*s.*—the maximum penalty—with an alternative of three months' imprisonment. This may have been a proper sentence in itself, but if so it was certainly wrong to sentence the man to only two months' imprisonment as an alternative to his fine of £23 12*s.* 6*d.* In justice the man who deliberately prepared a conjuror's trunk for his fraudulent purposes, and who probably compelled the woman to abet him, should have been punished at least this time as heavily as the more honest woman; the more so as a woman's temptation to smuggle cigars must be less than a man's.

"Since I have commenced the 'History of the People of Israel,'" says M. Renan in reply to an inquiry by a French contemporary, as to his views on the celebration of New Year's Day, "I have resolved to be no more shocked at anything." Otherwise it appears the sage would be rather offended at the idea of his valet and his doorkeeper congratulating him in the same terms as his own family. On the whole, he considers the custom inoffensive, and that is all the good he had to say for it. M. F. Coppé, apropos of the same reason, writes a little poem, in which he tells that when, as a child, he had prayed very fervently that God would cause a clown to be given to him for a New Year's gift, and that clown made his appearace, he gave it away to a beggar boy, who is at present a Minister of France.

Dr. von Döllinger's prediction to the Germans of Europe that they will probably exercise a considerable influence on the future, but that it will be through the medium of the English tongue, seems to be already in process of confirmation. The German-American element in the administration of the United States under Cleveland was prodigious, especially in the diplomatic and Consular representation of the Transatlantic Republic in Europe. The American Ambassador in Rome, the able jurist and cultured æsthetic, Mr. Johann Bernard Stallo, was a German from Cincinnati. The American Ambassador in Constantinople is Mr. Oscar Strauss, a German merchant from New York. The American Consul-General in Berlin, Mr. Friedrich Raine, formerly edited in his adopted country the German *Baltimore Korrespondent*. The American Consul-General in Vienna is Mr. Edmund Jüssen, a Chicago lawyer, and a brother-in-law of the most influential of German-American statesmen, Karl Schurz. The American Consul-General in Frankfort is Mr. Jakob Müller, who was formerly Vice-Governor of the State of Ohio, and who began his political career as the editor of a German newspaper in the United States. In Bremen, Breslau, Prague, and Dutch Rotterdam, the American Consuls are German-Americans. The proportion of German-Americans elected as members of Congress seems also to be upon the increase. At the late election in St. Louis, both the members returned to sit in the American Lower House, F. G. Niedringhaus, the great manufacturer, and N. Frank a lawyer, are Americanized Germans.

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and "Lyra Anglicana." Wainewright in his hours of enforced weariness turned to Wordsworth. Canon Baynes will probably turn to Church hymns. "They form a fitting and most welcome expression," he says in one of his prefaces, "for every kind of religious feeling, and are with us to speak of faith and hope in hours of trial and sorrow."

* * * *

What are "the most magical lines" in English poetry? Dr. Garnett, in a paper on Keats in the current number of *Atalanta*, gives his vote for these from Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale":—

> The same that ofttimes hath
> Charmed magic casements, opening on the foam
> Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.

I will not venture to dispute the verdict of so high an authority, but I should like to bracket with Keats's lines the last three of these from Coleridge:—

> In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
> A stately pleasure-dome decree:
> Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
> Through caverns measureless to man
> Down to a sunless sea.

* * * * *

I am told that Max O'Rell's book on America is to be published in Paris and New York on the 23rd of the month, under the title of "Jonathan et son Continent." This title was, I believe, preferred to "Yankeeland," which was at first chosen. The general tenor of the forthcoming work may be judged from an interview with Max O'Rell which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on his return to England last spring.

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Dr. Birkbeck Hill, the editor of "The Scholar's Boswell," has undertaken to edit Dr. Johnson's Letters, and appeals to all possessors of such to lend them to him for perusal or transcription. Dr. Hill's address is 3, The Crescent, Oxford. A similar request is made by Mr. Samuel Butler, the author of "Erewhon," who has undertaken to write a memoir of his grandfather, the celebrated head master of Shrewsbury School, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. Mr. Butler's address is 15, Clifford's-inn, E.C. The originals will, of course, in both cases be carefully returned.

A correspondent of literary tastes sends me this curious calculation with regard to the quantity of bloodshed in one of the popular romances of the period:—

You may be interested (he says) by a brief comparison between the carnage in sundry of the (so-called) great battles of the world, and that of the grand engagement in King Solomon's Mines. At Blenheim there were 4,000 English and Germans slain, 12,000 French; at Talavera, 777 English and Spaniards, 8,000 French; at Salamanca, 1,990 English and Spaniards, 8,000 French; at Waterloo, 1,829 English, 16,180 Hanoverians, Belgians, and Prussians, &c., while the total number of our French foes, either killed, wounded, or counted as having escaped to their own homes, did not exceed 45,000. Now, in Mr. Haggard's grand battle I find that over 20,000 of the Kukuana army were killed outright. Then, according to the usual average, at least twice as many must have been put *hors de combat*, and it is fair to presume—though on this point Mr. Haggard is discreetly silent—that at least half as many—say, 30,000—of the opposing host must have either been killed outright or desperately wounded. From this comparison it will appear that Waterloo was but a minor affair after all; while it seems quite absurd to mention such peddling and paltry encounters as Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, where, if you lump the three together, you cannot discover a greater loss than a beggarly 25,000 of killed, wounded, and prisoners, all told.

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The *Revue Bleue*, having just obtained its majority, opens its last number with a retrospect in which the autobiography is told of what is now one of the best of French weekly papers. Twenty-five years ago the *Revue* was started as a little insignificant periodical, entitled *Revue des Cours Littéraires de la France et de l'Etranger*. After a while the parents of the infant periodical fell out, and their child was forthwith torn in two, to continue, however, in the twin form of the *Revue Bleue* and the *Revue Rose*, in which dual form it has flourished ever since. The *Revue Bleue* grew by sudden bounds, the first being its advocacy of higher education for girls, under its late lamented editor Eugène Yung. The next step towards fame was the introduction of fiction, and in spite of the screams of the whole French press at such "profanation" this also proved a complete success, and on the day of its jubilee the *Revue* is, it appears, taking another plunge by presenting to its readers its first pictorial effort in the form of a portrait of M. Yung, to whose efforts the present success of the paper is chiefly due.

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Apropos of new words, I notice that the Australian mail just to hand brings news of the death of Sergeant Dalton, the Melbourne constable, who enriched the English language with the word "larrikin," signifying the colonial type of young disorderly rough.

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Here is a handy "mem." for authors which Mr. Walter Besant gives in a letter to the *Guardian*:—

Readers interested in the question from the author's point of view will do well to remember (1) that a royalty is always calculated on the advertised price—for example, a royalty of 10 per cent. on a 6*s.* book is 7 1-5*d.*; (2) that in the case of a successful book a 10 per cent. royalty leaves the publisher twice as much profit as it gives the author, and that a 20 per cent. royalty gives—roughly speaking—half profits to both.

* * * * *

"In your article of December 31," writes Mr. Joseph Crawhall, on "John Hancock, naturalist," it is stated that "the collection of Bewick drawings and prints in the Newcastle Museum was bequeathed by Thomas Bewick's daughter." Loth to occupy your valuable space, may I ask you to give equal prominence to the following extract from the will of the late Miss Isabella Bewick, dated January 23, 1883, thus disabusing the public mind of a statement hitherto too generally received:—

"I give and bequeath all my paintings, water colours, prints, and engravings in and about my dwelling-house, and the cast of the bust of my late father, with its pedestal, to my said executors (Joseph Crawhall and J. W. Barnes) *absolutely*, in the belief and confidence that they will present or dispose of the same to such institution or institutions which, in their uncontrolled discretion, they think will best perpetuate and keep alive the memory of my late father, Thomas Bewick, and his ability.

January 23rd, 1883. (Signed) ISABELLA BEWICK.

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Odds and Ends:—The title of Mrs. Mona Caird's new novel is "The Wooing of Azrael." It will be published shortly by Messrs. Trübner. The same publishers announce "The Witches' Last Ride, and other Poems," by Mrs. Pfeiffer.—The last essays of Richard Jefferies, collected by his widow, and entitled "Field and Hedgerow," will be published immediately by Messrs. Longmans.—Professor Max Müller is preparing for publication his first course of Gifford lectures, recently concluded, on Natural Religion. He will begin a second course next November.—The Liberal Publication Department is republishing in pamphlet form, for wide circulation, Mr. Frederic Harrison's article in the December number of the *Contemporary Review*, "An Appeal to the Liberal Unionist."

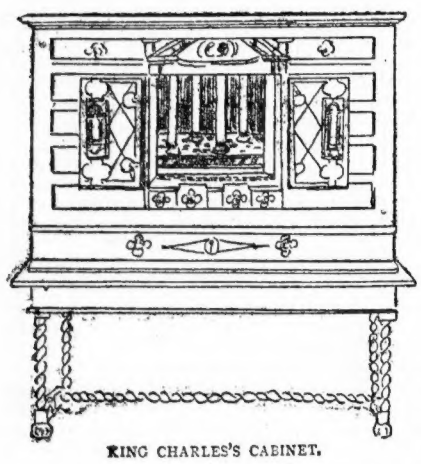
X. Y. Z.

THE STUART SHOW AT THE NEW GALLERY.

THERE can be no doubt that the Stuart exhibition is, as we predicted at the outset, exciting deep interest. "The scope and aim of the exhibition," we are told, "is purely historical;" but, unless we are much mistaken, the success of the exhibition will be found in those objects which are "purely personal." Pictures, miniatures, drawings and prints, coins, medals, seals, autographs, plate, needlework, jewels, and relics form the staple of the collection; and without a doubt the "relics" will carry the day.

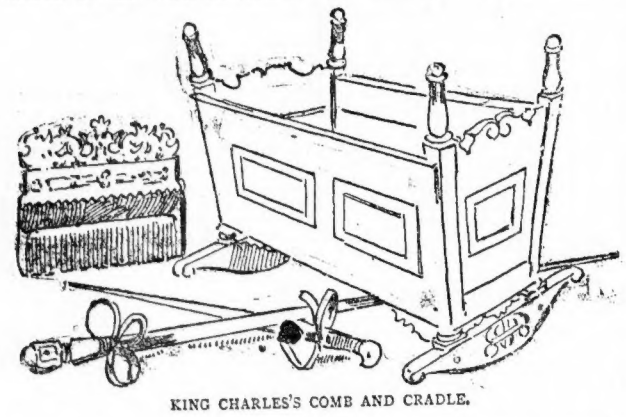
THE PERSONAL RELICS.

To these let us turn our attention, prefacing the recitation with the statement that in every case a pedigree has been rigidly demanded and severely tested before the objects were accepted for exhibition. The first in order of date are the relics of the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots—"the Mother of a Lost Cause." A portion of her coronation robe, her bodice, and other portions of her dress appear in the entrance hall, while in Case B, in the West Gallery, are many articles of greater interest. Her beautiful silver backgammon-board (miscalled draught-board in the catalogue) is here, together with her golden rosary, lent by the Duke of Norfolk, from which, says tradition, a careless housemaid removed every trace of beautiful enamel by means of soda and other abominations. Her Book of Hours—her great solace in her last sufferings—is placed beside a luxuriant tress of hair, which has been lent by the Queen. This lock is from a blonde head, and, looking at it as it lies in its crystal casket, we find it difficult to credit the assertion of the historians (if this be genuine) that the Scottish Queen was *rousse*. The red and gold leading-strings which she worked for the little James VI. are lent by Lord Herries, and her rosary by the Earl of Northesk. Most interesting of all perhaps is the horse-shoe designed for the escape of the luckless Queen from Chartley Castle, which has been contributed by Earl Ferrers.



KING CHARLES'S CABINET.

The baby-linen worn by Charles I. at his christening and that of his son, Charles II., will probably, among the lady-visitors at least, attract most interest in Case F, but the relics of the beheading of Charles Stuart, by



KING CHARLES'S COMB AND CRADLE.

their very pathos, command a higher degree of sympathetic curiosity. His underlinen and glove, both worn on the scaffold, the pieces of his ribbon of the Garter and velvet pall, his Prayer-book, and the sheet used to cover his body, are lent by the Earl of Ashburnham, Mr. Bewick Blackburn, and others, but they yield in gruesomeness to the "piece of beard," with, apparently, an adhering portion of his mummified chin, contributed by Sir William Stephenson. This, together with other scraps of the Royal person—one of which is referred to by Mr. Frith in his recent "Autobiography"—was secured, we presume, when the coffin was opened in 1813. Of more rational interest than these—at any rate, worthy of more consideration—are the magnificent gold cup belonging to the unfortunate monarch, which has been lent by the Queen, and the chalice, the property of the Duke of Portland, out of which he received the sacrament on the day of execution, together with the marvellous rosary, consisting of plum and cherry stones, minutely carved with classical subjects, that belonged to his consort.

THE STUART PORTRAITS.

To the remarkable gathering of MSS. and holograph letters we have no space adequately to call attention, but one at least must detain us for a moment. This is a letter written by Mary of Scots to Henry III. of France only six hours before her execution. In it she tells him that she has received notice of her fate only after dinner of the same day, that she does not fear death, and protests her innocence. For this letter, we have been informed, Mr. Alfred Morrison, the owner, paid no less than £360. There is a very considerable collection of portraits covering the whole range of the Stuart period, with a good margin of time at beginning and end; indeed, considering how many works were rejected (if rumour speaks truth) for want of space, we may be permitted to inquire why replicas and other manifest redundancies were accorded reception. Portraits prevail; but a few subjects are included, these being by no means the best as works of art. A sad picture is that by Claude le Fevre of Henrietta Maria grown old, its sweet face worn into hollows by trouble and seamed with misfortune. As regards No. 33, described in the catalogue as "Mary, Queen of Scots (from Holyrood)," it is difficult to understand the ascription; for, as most beholders will observe, the features are entirely those we have been taught to identify as "Bloody Mary" from our school-days upwards.

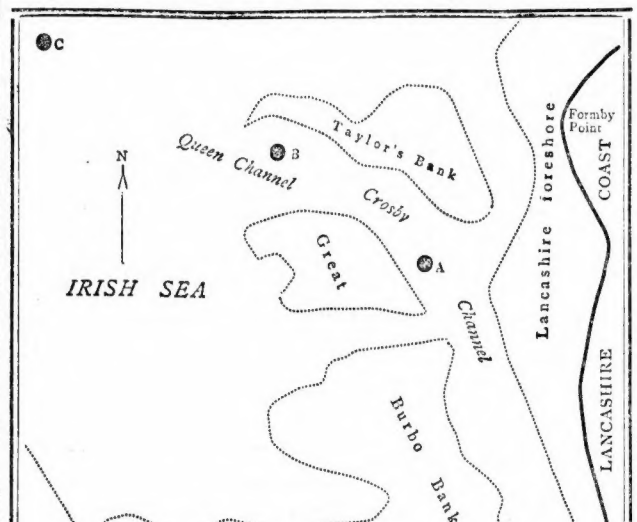
THE MINIATURES.

The department of Miniatures is no less interesting than the oil paintings. The Queen's masterpiece by Janet is happily here, regarded as it often is as *the* authentic portrait of Mary, whom he painted more than once. Beautiful examples, too—interesting quite apart from the sitters they portray—are those of the Olivers and Hilliard, the early glories of England, as well as by Petitot and Cooper. Many are lent by the Dowager Lady Orde, and by many another famous collector. At the books and engravings, medals and coins, we have no time now to look, but passing through the entrance-hall, and taking a hasty glance at the superb suits of tilting armour belonging to Prince Henry, at King Charles's cradle, travelling-trunk, and chair (used by him at his trial), at the weapons and standards, we take a fond and regretful farewell. At the same moment a gentleman who has his Clarendon at his fingers' ends is heard to say: "I am going now; but for the next two months I intend to live here"; and this will be the feeling of many a visitor to this most delightful and novel of exhibitions.

"A SCHEME FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE MERSEY."

BY MR. GEORGE FOSBERY LYSTER.

MR. LYSTER is a conspicuous figure at Liverpool. He is the Dock Engineer, under whose superintendence the wonderful series of basins has been almost entirely constructed which contains so large a portion of the commerce of the world, and has attracted to itself the envy and admiration of less favoured seaports. Nobody will deny that he has a right to be heard on the question of the defence of the port which he has been so largely instrumental in constructing, and some of our readers who may have read the letter to Lord Claud Hamilton in which he first brought out his project, will understand it all the better from the sketch plan which now accompanies it. Here is the essential portion of the letter in question:—



THE MOUTH OF THE MERSEY.

A—Crosby Lightship and Floating Battery combined.
B—Formby ditto ditto.
C—Bar ditto ditto.
D—Land Battery at Hilbre Point.
E—Perch Battery at New Brighton.
F—Seaforth Battery at the north end of the Liverpool Docks.
G—Point where the Rock Channel can be readily blocked by sunken ships.

As is known to all those acquainted with the locality, the Mersey enters the sea abreast of New Brighton, where the lines of the Lancashire and Cheshire shores form a right angle with each other, the former extending in a straight line eight miles northward to Formby Point, and the latter eight miles westward to Hilbre Island, at the mouth of the river Dee.

Between these two coast lines, which form the land boundaries of Liverpool Bay, are situate the immense sandbanks, having an area of about thirty-six square miles, which form so formidable a barrier to the entrance to the river, and fill up this corner of the bay in the form of a quadrant, which but for the action of the river and tidal waters would become entirely solid from shore to shore, with its sea face in the form of an ordinary beach.

Through this immense mass of mobile sand the main channel of the river forms the approach to the port, and holds its course, not, however, without a restriction as to its depth in the form of a bar at the distance of ten miles from its mouth. This channel is the only sea approach for large ships by which friends or enemies can gain admission into the river.

On the Lancashire shore its mouth is guarded by a modern battery, armed with powerful guns; while on the Cheshire shore the old Perch Battery, which rumour says is about to be rebuilt and rearmed, acts as sentinel.

This channel averages about half to three-quarters of a mile in width, and throughout its course is well marked out by buoys, and lighted by means of lightships. Of these latter there are four in all—namely, the Crosby, indicating the change in direction of the channel, and situate abreast of Crosby Point; the Formby and Bar Lightships, pointing out the immediate "fairway" of the channel; and the North-west Lightship, an outside beacon, about ten miles to seaward of the bar, giving a "lead" up to the entering channel; these, with the exception of the North-west Lightship, being moored within the channel, must be passed in close proximity by all ships running for the port, and a slight divergence to the right or left means shipwreck.

What I have to suggest, therefore, is that Government should provide unsinkable ships, in the shape of floating batteries, to take the place of two or more of the lightships; these batteries to be circular in shape, being the steadiest form for a gun platform, and best suited to carry the heaviest class of armour, and otherwise of such special construction and strength (unnecessary here to enter upon in detail) as would enable them to resist, without structural injury, the impact of the heaviest shot, or the more subtle attack of submerged torpedoes.

I have to suggest that these floating structures should each be armed with, say, two guns of the largest calibre and longest range, so as to have full command of the bay and approaches to the Dee and Mersey, the guns to be so protected as to be rendered incapable of disturbance by an enemy's fire, and, if necessary, to be arranged for an all-round fire.

By such means, I am of opinion that the Bay of Liverpool, with its banks, foreshores, and channels, would be progressively defended up to the very land forts at its mouth, and the city and docks rendered invulnerable, as shelling, under such conditions of distance, would simply be impossible.

This plan has long since been thought out by me, and though doubtless novel in character, and placed before your lordship in a somewhat crude shape, it is by no means a formidable scheme, as the floating batteries (as compared to warships or fixed forts) would be small, and therefore inexpensive to construct, while as to their maintenance, in time of peace, a few reserve men of the Naval Artillery would suffice to take charge of the guns, and the crews of the lightships would carry out their functions as at present, the existing lighting arrangements being transferred to these new positions.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

DICKENS, CHARLES. "The Battle of Life: a Love Story." (George Routledge and Sons.)
[The latest addition to Routledge's Pocket Library. A tasteful reprint, illustrated with the original drawings of Maclise, Doyle, Stanfield, and Leach. Pp. 255, half-bound. Price 1s.]

HARTLEY, CHARLES (Editor). "The Newspaper Dictionary." (Groombridge and Sons.)
[A collection of classical and foreign quotations, proverbs, words, expressions, and phrases of frequent occurrence—literally translated and explained. A cheap and useful compendium. Pp. 128, cloth, price 1s.]

HULL, EDWARD, M.A., LL.D. "A Text Book of Physiography or Physical Geography." (G. W. Deacon.)
[An introduction to the study of the physical phenomena of our globe. In four parts: (1) Astronomical and Introductory, (2) Terrestrial Physics and Dynamics, (3) Physical Features of the Globe, and (4) Distribution of Plant and Animal Life. Pp. 282, cloth. Coloured plates, maps, &c. Price 5s.]

"M.P.'S IN SESSION."*

MR. HARRY FURNISS'S NEW ALBUM.

STALKING Sir William Harcourt in the lobby must be a fascinating pursuit, or Mr. Harry Furniss could never have kept up the prodigal fund of ever fresh and readaptive humour, audacious travesty, and grotesque fancy, which overflow these pages from one end to the other. How does he do it? One does not see him about the precincts of the House, dogging on tiptoe (the faithful Toby trotting at his heels) the unconscious victim of his pencil, who some Wednesday morning is to wake up to find himself famous in the week's *Punch*.

Here are pictorially caged the humours of Parliament for the last seven years. Turn over the pages at random, and you are sure to come on something laughable that you have not seen and are grateful for, or that you have forgotten and are glad to be reminded of. Here stalks the Grand Old Man, sedate, irascible, or buoyant, in the glory of that exuberant collar under the shade of which Mr. Furniss, as he tells us, has sat, which he has immortalized, and which, it may be added, he originally invented out of his inner consciousness. Here is the great Sir W. Harcourt—Mr. Furniss's Harcourt—bearing before him reef over reef of that hundredfold chin; wearing ever that sinuous smile, curling ever a finger at one of his own dimples, a vision of personified complacency. Here go shambling at every corner those two strange creatures—the one a squat and leering Quilp, the other a *monstrum informe, ingens*, anthropoid rather than human, which do duty in *Punch* for Mr. Biggar and Mr. Bradlaugh. Here Lord Hartington's hat grows halfway down his nose; while he slumbers, Lord Randolph skips here and there like an imp of mischief; and Sir R. Temple dozes off in attitudes as quaint—quainter there could not be—as those which are a constant source of innocent joy in the House of Commons. But besides this stock material of the caricaturist, the book includes portrait sketches of about four hundred members, some of which strike one as giving just the quintessence of the outward man, in his habit as he lives. There is the comfortable content of the last Lord Advocate, the mingled vigilance and concentration of Sir Edward Clarke; the smoothing self-consciousness of Lord Lymington, and the pompous dulness of Mr. Chaplin; the beaming expansiveness of Sir D. Currie, and the smouldering dejection of Mr. T. W. Russell. Mr. Sexton, trim, confident, provoking; Mr. Parnell, haughty, inscrutable, badly dressed, the body erect, the head slightly inclined; Mat Harris, with tumbled hair; Mr. Stansfeld, looking like an "elder" of some sort; Mr. Campbell Bannerman, sleepily jocular; Mr. O'Hea, submissive and spectacled; Sir C. Foster feeling his way with his stick; Mr. H. Gardner, and the other "swells," complete from collar to patent leather; Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg; Sir G. Trevelyan, Mr. Howell, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Childers—all these, on a cursory survey, strike us, as being touched with special cleverness. To this list must be added the officers of the House: the Speaker, Mr. Courtney, the Chaplain, and the lamented Blackbeetle, one of Mr. Furniss's happiest fancies. The very clever representation of the last Tory Government, trying to look each like some member of the deceased Liberal Ministry (p. 9), and that of the "New Fourth Party" on similar lines; the view of Lord Hartington turning his back on Mr. Gladstone; and the "*Heads* of the Government" (1882), are among Mr. Furniss's *tours de force*, properly so called. And now for his comparative failures. We pass over cases of extreme ideaisation—that is, where the vivid characterization, which is the essence of caricature, is carried to a point oblivious of every other consideration: as in the artist's Harcourt, Bradlaugh, Biggar, Labouchere, Pelly, Redmond junior, Ashmead-Bartlett, &c. But there are also a few members whose features apparently defy Mr. Furniss's skill. First and foremost there is Mr. Morley. He only appears once in the book, and then quite unrecognizably. Mr. Morley's face has been too much for all the caricaturists. There is only one who catches him at all; and that is a caricaturist who, though no more a draughtsman than was Thackeray, is, in the root of the matter, second only to Mr. Furniss. Then there is Mr. Matthews: he is attempted twice, with very poor success. Mr. Chamberlain is another failure. Mr. Chamberlain is made too jowly, Dr. Tanner not jowly enough. Two other prominent figures whom Mr. Furniss has not hit off are Lord Arthur Hill and Colonel Saunderson. Other likenesses which will not do are "Tim" Healy, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. C. Graham. The Attorney-General's long-drawn visage we miss altogether. There are also a few suggestions we would offer with regard to more successful sketches. Mr. Furniss's Gladstone strikes us, after all his study, as too lanky. He is tall, with a high and narrow head, a nose tending to be knobby, and a chin tending to retire—points uncharacteristic of the original. Moreover, Mr. Furniss has never once seized on the leonine, the old mastiff aspect of Mr. Gladstone's face. This is one which would quite lend itself to his pencil. It is most notable in the full face: *verb. sap.* Again, Mr. Smith's smile strikes us as not being big enough, Lord Randolph's eye as not prominent enough, and Lord Charles Beresford as not bald enough. Mr. Furniss is responsible for the conventional idea of "Charlie" as a beardless middie. These suggestions are offered in the spirit of the zealous admirer. "M.P.'s in Session" is worth all the money to anybody; but to those who are familiar with the figures of the people's representatives, it is simply a fountain of glee.

* "M.P.'s in Session." By Harry Furniss. (Bradbury, Agnew, and Co. 5s.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE REAL FALSTAFF."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In this age, when the *Zeitgeist* of modern ingenuity is so successfully dispersing the cobwebs of traditional inaccuracy, when the genius of the footnote is so effectually triumphing over the laborious plodding of Elizabethan scribes, it is certainly disappointing to see how far behind the times is to-day's performance at the Haymarket Theatre of Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor." If Falstaff was intended to be the gross, sensual, unscrupulous, and unæsthetic libertine he is represented to be—even by that always conscientious and often intelligent young actor Mr. Beerbohm Tree—it is difficult to reconcile the apparent blatancy of Shakspeare's method with the subtle system which the poet usually employs, by which, as he develops his characters, he shrouds them in a ravishing disguise of mystery. It is more than obvious to any who can intelligently read Shakspeare's text, to whom the master's works are not mere childish fables, but psychological cryptograms, that *before* the play opens the "Wives" have concocted a plot to shock and annoy Falstaff, who was really a very slim and orderly man, by constantly casting at him ironical suggestions of physical and moral grossness. Why, if they had not planned some such scheme, should they be styled "*Merry* Wives"? Shallow and others join in the joke, and as soon as Falstaff enters they fabricate a tissue of ridiculously groundless charges with which to disconcert him. But the grand old knight disposes of his tormentors in one simple and dignified line, "But *not* kissed your keeper's daughter." Shallow, in a moment of irritation, immediately forgets all about the plot, and peevishly retorts, "Tut, a *pin*," a metaphor which a personage with so eminently judicial a mind would surely never have applied to a stout man. In Act IV., scene ii., Falstaff volunteers to "creep up into the chimney"—a manœuvre which would only occur to the mind of a man physically capable of achieving it. Again, he is on one occasion actually hailed as "Barebones," and subsequently as old, cold, and *withered*. Surely this clinches the matter? We trust that Mr. Beerbohm Tree will next Wednesday discard his horsehair pads and woolly traditions, and give us the Falstaff which modern intelligence shows us to be the Falstaff Shakspeare would have wished us to see.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

DONNELLY JUNIOR.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s. d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s.* 5*d. per quarter; for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery. 6*d.* Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE – CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA. Written by HORACE LENNARD, Produced under direction of OSCAR BARRETT. DAILY at 3, and THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 7.30. Seats from 1*s.* to 5*s.*

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA, DAILY at 3.0, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7.30.—The powerful company includes—Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce. Seats from 1*s.*

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERIES.

NEW GALLERY, Regent-street.—EXHIBITION of the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART.—NOW OPEN from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission One Shilling. Season Tickets Five Shillings.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The Exhibition of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a collection of Works by the late FRANK HOLL, R.A., and a selection of Water Colour Drawings by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, the 7th January, 1889. Admission 1*s.* Catalogues 6*d.* Season Tickets 5*s.*

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

SATURDAY.

St. James's Hall Ballad Concert, 3.
Messrs. Fullerton and Smith at Exeter Hall, 3.30 and 8.
Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street—Distribution of prizes by Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, 8.
Royal Botanical Society—Election of Fellows, 12.
"Clouds and Cloudland," Professor Dewar's Christmas Lecture—Royal Institution, 3.
Royal Naval Artillery—Annual Meeting, Cannon-street Hotel, 3.
Inland Revenue Life Assurance Benevolent Fund, Somerset House, 4.
Royal Academy of Arts—Private View of the Exhibition of Works by Old Masters and Deceased British Artists, 10.
Acton Liberal Club—Edwin Speirs, on "The County Council," 8.30.
Association of Public Sanitary Inspectors—Meeting, Westminster Town Hall, 6.
Association of Foreign Press in London, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, 2.
Football Fixtures—Blackheath: London Welsh v. Blackheath—Brondesbury: London Scottish v. Guy's Hospital—Eltham: Queen's v. Clapham Rovers—Harrow: Old Wykehamists v. Old Harrovians—Kennington Oval: Crusaders v. Old Westminsters—Upper Tooting: Casuals v. Clapham Rovers—Wormwood Scrubbs: Kensington v. Old Leysians.
Hunting Appointments—Mid Kent, Lenham, 11.30; East Essex, D'Assay Street, 11; Essex Union, Shenfield Station, 11; Goodwood, Teglease Gate, 11.30; West Kent, Beechy Lees, 11.
Exhibitions, &c., Open—Crystal Palace, from 10; Niagara in London, Westminster, from 10; Mdme. Tussaud's, Marylebone-road, from 9; Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, from 9; Winter Exhibition, Olympia, 11; World's Fair, Agricultural Hall, from 10; Alexandra Palace, from 10; Lambeth Polytechnic Industrial Exhibition, Ferndale-road, Brixton; Exhibition of Royal House of Stuart, at the New Gallery, Regent-street, W.; Polytechnic Industrial Exhibition, Regent-street; Billiard Match between Peall and White, Royal Aquarium, 3 and 8.

SUNDAY PREACHERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral—In the morning (10.30) the Bishop of Bedford (Dr. Billing); in the afternoon (3.15) the Rev. Canon Scott Holland; in the evening (7) the Bishop of Marlborough.
Westminster Abbey—In the morning (10) the Rev. E. M. W. Lund, vicar of St. Mary's, Liverpool; in the afternoon (3) the Ven. Dr. Farrar.
Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace—In the morning (12) the Bishop of London.
Chapel Royal, Whitehall—In the morning (11) and afternoon (3.30) the Rev. Canon Aubrey Moore.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—In the morning (11.30) the Rev. W. P. Pearce, preacher at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; in the evening (7) the Rev. G. S. Flack, rector of St. Clement Dane, Strand.
Temple Church—In the morning (12) the Dean of Gloucester (Dr. Spence); in the afternoon (3) the Rev. Canon Ainger.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel—In the morning (12) the Rev. Dr. Wace; in the afternoon (3) the Rev C. J. Ball.
Gray's Inn Chapel, Holborn Bars—In the morning (11.30) the Rev. Dr. Stokoe.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—In the evening (7) the Dean of Gloucester.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11; Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., 11 and 7.
Stockwell, South Lambeth-road—Rev. Arthur Mursell, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. J. F. Stevenson, D.D., LL.B., 11 and 6.30.
Caledonian-road—Rev. Dr. MacNeill, 11 and 7.
Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. T. Gasquoine, B.A. (of Northampton), 11 and 7.
Clapham—Rev. Guinness Rogers, B.A., 11 and 7.
Hampstead, Lyndhurst-road—R. F. Horton, M.A., 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, Hampstead-road, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11 and 7.
Union, Islington—Rev. Dr. Henry Allon, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 7.
City-road (Wesleyan)—Rev. W. G. Pascoe, 10.45; Rev. F. J. Murrell, 6.30.
New Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road (Primitive)—Rev. B. Senior, 11 and 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., 3.30 and 7.
Crouch-hill—Rev. J. B. Meharry, B.A., 11 and 6.30.
Islington, Colebrooke-row—Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson, 11 and 6.30.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Rev. Dr. Fraser, D.D., 11 and 7.
Little Portland-street, Regent-circus, W.—Rev. P. H. Wickstead, M.A., 11.15 and 7.
Shoreditch Town Hall—Rev. J. C. Street, M.A., 7 (Popular Service).
Agricultural Hall, Islington—Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson, 3.30; Mr. Spurgeon's Evangelists, 7.
City of London Young Men's Christian Association, 186, Aldersgate-street—Special Address to Young Men by George Williams, Esq., President, 3.30.
Exeter Hall, Strand (Y.M.C.A.)—Mr. Manton Smith, 3.45 (men only); Mr. Spurgeon's Evangelists, Messrs. Fullerton and Smith, 7.30.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.), pro tem., Athenæum Hall, 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur E. Neel, 11 and 7. Services in French.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road—Mr. Charles Inglis, 11 and 6.45.
South-place Chapel, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, 11.15; Dr. G. W. Leitner, 4.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. Charles Voysey, 11 and 7.

MONDAY.

"Journey over the Central Plateau of Africa from Natal to Benguella," by F. S. Arnot, Royal Geographical Society, University of London, 8.30.
The Lettsonian Lectures, by Dr. W. R. Gowers, Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, 8.
Camera Club Press View, 21, Bedford-street, W.C., 7 to 9 P.M.
St. James's Hall Popular Concerts, 8.30.
Week of Universal Prayer, Steinway Hall, Portman-square, 11.
Mortimer Menpes' Children's At Home, at Osborne Lodge.
Jews' Hospital Committee, 2.30.
County Council Meetings—Brixton: Lady Sandhurst and Captain Verney, Gresham Hall, Gresham-road, 8. Haggerston: Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., and Lord Monkswell, Costers' Hall, Hoxton-street, 8. South Islington: Mr. Memory, St. Peter's School Room, St. Peter's-street, 8. Poplar: The Hon. R. Grosvenor and Mr. J. McDougall, Millwall Congregational Church, 125, West Ferry-road, 8. London: Lord Rosebery, Schoolroom, Bishopsgate Churchyard.
Meeting of the Unemployed (Social Democratic Federation)—Wellington Statue, Hyde Park, 3.

THE GREATEST DIAMOND YET DISCOVERED.

South Africa is informed on good authority that news has just been received that the Jagersfontein United Company (Limited) has found a diamond of 240 carats, which is valued at over £12,000 in the rough. This is the finest and largest stone ever found at the Cape, and eclipses in value and beauty the far-famed Ponter-Rhodes stone, which has hitherto been the acknowledged gem of South Africa. The name to be given to this remarkable diamond will be the "Pam-Davison."

FOURTH EDITION.

THE SUAKIN REBELS SHOWING ACTIVITY.

The special correspondent of the Central News telegraphs from Suakin this morning:—

"The rebels are undoubtedly aware that a portion of the allied forces at Suakin has been sent away.

"This morning a few Arab scouts were again reconnoitring the position, riding to within range of the guns at the outer defences. They rode off to Handoub directly after they were seen.

"The 10th Soudanese Regiment leaves this morning for Koshier."

ALARMING STATE OF THINGS AT PANAMA.

GROWING COLLECTION OF UNEMPLOYED MEN.

Advices from Panama report that the authorities there are becoming seriously alarmed at the increasing lack of work upon the Canal, hundreds of men being discharged there almost daily. The authorities advise the Consuls to provide transport to ship the unemployed of their respective nationalities from the peninsula in order to avoid any uprising among the idlers. Recently the Canal Company had 11,000 labourers employed.—*Central News Cablegram.*

A private meeting of Panama Canal share and bond holders was held at Bordeaux yesterday. The president declared that the sole duty henceforward of the provincial committees was to assure their own existence, for which purpose he called on all those present to give their assistance. In response the sum of 400 f. was collected on the spot. Before separating the meeting adopted a resolution expressing its desire that the administrative committee at Paris would make known exactly the present state of things as soon as possible.—*Reuter.*

SIR R. MORIER AND THE BISMARCKS.

RUSSIAN AND FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* says:—"All who know the eminent representative of Queen Victoria in St. Petersburg agree that he could not have been guilty of the action imputed to him, and generally attribute the animosity shown by the *Cologne Journal* to some personal resentment on the part of its editor towards the British Ambassador."

The *Journal des Débats* of to-day observes that the refusal of Count Herbert Bismarck to contradict the assertions of the *Kölnische Zeitung* is aimed indirectly at the British Government. The paper further remarks that whatever be the reasons for this astounding dramatic episode no explanation is needed for the deep and justifiable disturbance of public feeling which the conduct of Count Herbert Bismarck has excited in England.—*Reuter.*

SKATING AT RICHMOND PARK.

There were six degrees of frost in the London district last night. The waters in St. James's Park, Hyde Park, and Regent's Park are covered with a thin sheet of ice, but unless the frost sets in with more severity there is but little hope of skating.

The ice at Penn Ponds, Richmond Park, is in excellent condition this morning, and perfectly fit for skating. A printed notice to this effect has been issued, and has already attracted many skaters to the Park. The only fear is that the crowd will become too great. The local watermen have made every provision in case of accident.

THE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP RESKATED.

The skating championship is being reskated at Cambridge to-day, as Fish Smart was unable to reach the scene of action yesterday in time. The committee of the N.S.A. have, therefore, desired James Smart, the winner of yesterday's race, to meet his brother, and thus allow him the chance of defending his right to the title. James Smart is on his way, and the race will be skated during the afternoon.

THE FRANK HOLL MEMORIAL.

THE FORM DECIDED UPON.

The gathering which responded to Mr. Agnew's summons to a meeting at his gallery yesterday afternoon to discuss the proposed memorial to the late Frank Holl, was very fairly representative of the character of the general committee. Lord Spencer was in the chair, and round the table were congregated Sir Frederick Leighton, Lord Wolseley, Lord Rosebery, Sir James Linton, Sir Henry Doyle, Sir R. Rawlinson, Mr. Agnew (the hon. secretary), Mr. Agnew, jun., Mr. Horseley, R.A., Mr. Calderon, R.A., Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Mr. Lucy, Mr. John Aird, M.P., Sir C. Robertson, Mr. Humphrey Ward, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, and Mr. Paull, one of the most intimate friends of the deceased artist. Many were the letters of regret received, the most distant, perhaps, coming from General Roberts, at Simla. After the usual preliminaries had been arranged, the pointed question was put—Is it proposed that the memorial shall be a *dead* or a *living* one—shall it take the form of a monument or of a scholarship? The desultory discussion which followed was led by Mr. Agnew and Sir Frederick Leighton, and it was practically decided (as we stated would probably be the case a day or two ago) that the money collected would, in the first instance, be devoted to a memorial tablet in the crypt of St. Paul's—beside his Academy brethren Reynolds, Turner, Fuseli, Opie, Dance, and half a dozen others—and the balance to the purchase of one of his characteristic portraits of some eminent man—a special one being mentioned. The advisableness of placing the memorial in the hands of an eminent English sculptor—was generally felt; and Mr. Agnew's suggestion that a broadly-treated profile portrait of Holl should be placed in worthy hands—the portrait to follow the lines of the artist's "Kepplestone" autograph likeness, now hanging in the "Old Masters" at the Academy, and to be surrounded with a fine architectural feature—was approved. For these purposes about £1,500 will be required; but so far from the committee feeling any fear of the money not being forthcoming, a maximum of five guineas was fixed, so that none who may wish to do so need be deterred by false shame. On Lord Rosebery's proposal an acting sub-committee was formed, consisting of Lord Wolseley, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir C. Robinson, Mr. Aird, M.P., and Mr. Paull, and it was decided to request Messrs. Herries Farquhar to act as bankers. To this firm, therefore, all subscriptions should be sent.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS DAMAGE.

A Reuter's telegram of to-day's date from Cochin says:—Messrs. Aspinwalls, Bruntons, Volkarts, and Grieve's cocoa-nut oil yards here have been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £200,000.

SUICIDE OF A FAMOUS UNITARIAN MINISTER.

The Rev. Fielder Israel, aged sixty-two, a well-known Unitarian Minister, of Salem, Massachusetts, United States, committed suicide yesterday in his study by cutting his throat. He had become mentally deranged owing to a terrible position in which he was recently placed. He was a passenger by the steamer *Transfer* at New York when she caught fire, and the reverend gentleman was only saved from a horrible death at the last moment.—*Central News Cablegram.*

ANOTHER PETARD EXPLOSION IN MADRID.

There was a scene of wild excitement about midnight last night as the audience were leaving the Opera Theatre at Madrid. This was caused by the loud explosion of a petard near the theatre, where it had been left by some person, whether out of carelessness or with malicious intent it is not yet known. As soon as it was known, however, that no one had been injured the panic subsided. Several buildings were much shaken by the explosion.—*Central News Telegram.*

A large party of the Chittagong hill tribes are reported from Calcutta to be on the war path with the intention of making a raid on British territory.—*Reuter.*

THE EVICTION CAMPAIGN IN DONEGAL.

DESPERATE AND ARMED RESISTANCE.

There was a series of very exciting scenes in connection with the evictions on the Olphert estate at Ardmore yesterday. Some two hundred military, under Mr. Bourke, R.M., Major Mend, and County-Inspector Lennon, left Falcarragh at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The roads leading to the house of Neal Doogan were cut, and thus a long, circuitous route over a rough country had to be undertaken. This was carried out with great difficulty in consequence of the ladders, crowbars, hammers, &c., which the emergency men took with them. After a seven miles' march the house was reached. On the face of a hill, overlooking the edifice, was an assemblage of about two thousand people. Fathers McFadden and Stephens and other Catholic clergymen were ordered outside the military cordon, and then the 60th Rifles fixed bayonets and moved the people away.

THE BAILIFFS DEFIED.

Doogan, the caretaker to be evicted, had spent many years in Montana, and on the bailiffs demanding possession he declared himself an American citizen and defied them to touch him. His house, which is two-storied, is about fifty feet long. The roof—one half of which is slated and the other half thatched—was cut, as in the case of the blacksmith. The two-storied portion was strongly fortified. The upper windows were converted into loopholes. There were two of these at the front and rear, and one at either end. It was reported at an early stage that the tenant and twelve men with him were armed with Winchester repeating rifles. County-Inspector Lennon spoke to the tenant, who declared that he would die before he surrendered.

THE RIOT ACT READ.

At eleven o'clock operations began, and after the bailiffs had been received with stones from a gable loophole, and two of them injured, Mr. Bourke read the Riot Act, calling on the men in the name of the Queen to surrender. The tenant replied, "I care as little for the Queen as for the devil." Mr. Bourke said the house must be fired into, and Major Mends told the tenant that if he got orders to take the house he would do so, should he kill every man. The excitement now was intense. About an hour after the reading of the Riot Act it was decided to take the house. The bailiffs afterwards came forward, and were repulsed with stones. Father Stephens urged the inmates to hand out their weapons, or not use them if they had any. The tenant replied, "I will give my enemies no information of my intentions."

THE ATTACKING PARTY REPULSED.

The Riot Act was again read, and the firing parties of soldiers covered the windows all round. Ladders carried by the agent and bailiffs, assisted by District-Inspector Herd, and the police were rushed forward, and battered against the firm masonry with which the windows were filled. A body of constabulary with fixed bayonets were ready for a charge into the house. The attacking party were driven back with volleys of large stones amid loud cheers, yells, and groans from the large crowds in the background. The military and police then attempted to capture the ladders, during which District-Inspector Herd was struck on the forehead with a very large stone. He was knocked down, and immediately carried to the rear. The military doctor stated he had received a rather deep scalp wound. Blood flowed freely until the bandage was applied. One of the bailiffs received a severe knee wound.

"FIRE!"

The people cheered on the repulse, and the resident magistrate gave the order to fire. Major Mends ordered up ten soldiers, and directed them to load. They did so, and were standing within five yards of the now greatly enlarged aperture when three Catholic clergymen came forward and implored the men to surrender. Major Mends asked, "Do you surrender?" and the tenant shouted out something which could not be distinctly heard, but it is believed the words were, "Only for the priests we would die here." Major Mends accused the priests of exciting the people. Thirteen men in the house were handcuffed, and three pitchforks, some poles, sledgehammers, and hot water were also taken out. The prisoners will be sent to Derry gaol to-night. One of the prisoners has been wounded. Great excitement prevails.

THE ELECTRIC SUGAR FRAUD.

The collapse of the New York Electric Sugar Refining Company proves to be not merely a failure of the process of an over-sanguine inventor, but an absolute fraud. The original projector of the scheme, Mr. Henry C. Friend died while he was working the oracle, and then his widow and her friends took it up. There was absolutely no attempt to refine raw sugar by an electrical apparatus or otherwise. All that was done was to purchase refined sugar, chiefly cubes, which was prepared secretly with a chemical liquid. This doctored sugar was then carted to the factory in bags purporting to contain raw sugar. The chemical used had crystallized the cubes to a large extent, and they had a finer appearance and a finer quality than sugar was ever known to possess Mrs. Friend and all those connected with her received a large sum of money from the company for the process, and a heavy block of stock, which was disposed of, partly in England, partly in America, at a price away beyond par value. Having realized about £50,000 they decamped, and the secret was out. The loss to the shareholders is said to be four times that amount. Very few of the shares appear to have been held in London, but a considerable number of people in Liverpool and Birmingham are interested.

A NEW FISHERIES PLENIPOTENTIARY.

South Africa hears on good authority that Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., will, as England's Plenipotentiary, shortly proceed to Washington and Ottawa in the matter of the fisheries question.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF SIR B. PEACOCK.

It is stated on credible authority that the Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, one of the two paid members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who usually presides over its proceedings, is about to retire on account of his advanced age. The position, which is worth £6,000 a year, is said to have been offered to Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., M.P., who has a large practice before the Judicial Committee. Sir Horace Davey is inclined to accept the high honour, and should he do so another vacancy at Stockton would of course be created.

A LONDON M.P.'S SILVER WEDDING.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the Industrial Exhibition, Duncan-road, North Islington, on the occasion of the silver wedding of the member for the division, Mr. Bartley, M.P. To mark the event every poor couple who had been married twenty-five years and whose name had been sent in by the local clergy and ministers as deserving was presented by Mrs. Bartley with a cake. Some hundreds attended, including amongst them a few who had been married for over fifty years.

A SHOCKING STORY FROM THE BLACK COUNTRY.

CHILDREN GET FOOD NOT FIT FOR PIGS.

A case which reveals a shocking phase of life in the Potteries was investigated by the Hanley magistrates yesterday, when John Ashworth, potter, of 32, West-street, Hanley, was charged with not providing proper food or clothing for his children. The chief constable, who prosecuted, said the prisoner's house was in a most pitiable and wretched condition, notwithstanding the fact that the prisoner and his wife together earned nearly £2 a week. Their three children had been left in the house day after day without food or fire, and they had had to go into the streets to pick up potato peelings and other refuse to satisfy their hunger. The children, who were in court, presented a miserable appearance, being more or less unclothed, covered with sores, dirty and ragged, and with unkempt hair. The neighbours gave evidence as to the children's picking potato and turnip peelings from their ashpits, which they devoured voraciously, whilst they were continually flogged when crying from hunger and cold. An officer of the Charity Organization Society stated that when he visited the prisoner's premises there was no fire, and the only food the children had were a few crusts, not fit for pigs to eat. There was an old mattress for the accommodation of the entire family, and the house smelt abominably. Both the prisoner and his wife were of drunken habits, and spent most of their money to obtain intoxicants. The presiding magistrate, who expressed regret that he had not the power to order the cat in a case of this kind, sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour for three months, and ordered the children to be taken to the workhouse.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN WALES.

The Welsh newspapers to-day report that an important discovery of gold has been made at Dolancothi, near Llandilo. Operations have been pushed forward for some time in the old Roman workings, and eventually a valuable reef of gold, yielding three ounces of gold per ton, has been struck. A large quantity of quartz is now stocked at the mine awaiting the arrival of the crushing machines.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

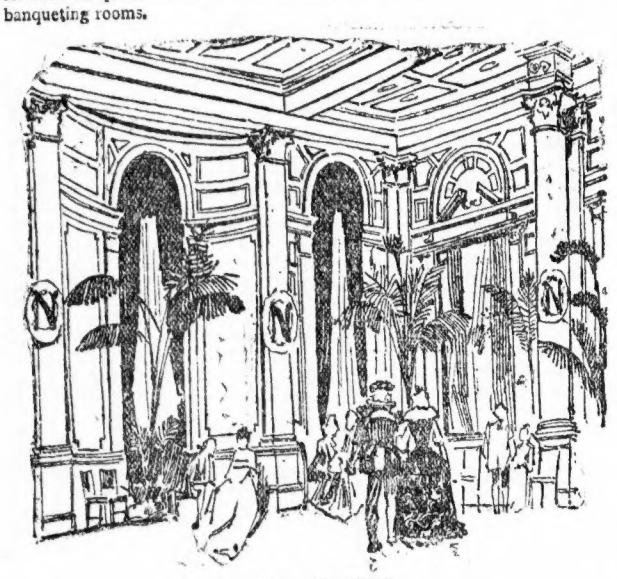
THE "NITRATE KING'S" GREAT ASSEMBLY.

A BRILLIANT BALL AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE.

The great "North" ball has come off. And it has been a success, a big success—like everything Colonel North touches. The Métropole was decorated and lighted as only Colonel North knows how to light it, each of the corridors was beautifully decorated, and the alcoves and side rooms were admirably arranged. The floral decorations were too pretty for anything—palms, ferns, asters, and chrysanthemums being used in a manner too lavish for expression. On every available pillar or upright throughout the great Whitehall suite was hung a great shield of white chrysanthemums and lilies, bearing in its centre the letter "N" in scarlet geraniums. Waiters walked about with three and four bottles of champagne in their hands, and their only duty was to fill empty glasses. Viands of every kind and of the most costly description made the tables groan. The music by Dan Godfrey's band was superb. Mr. Corney Grain and Mr. Bertram, the conjurer, gave entertainments at stated periods throughout the night. But of all the pretty entertainments that of the Tyrolese singers, under Herr Mühlemann, was certainly one of the prettiest we have ever heard. It was also a good idea of Colonel North's to hire the minuet girls from the "Dorothy" company for last night, for their performance was greatly enjoyed by all the guests.

COLONEL NORTH.

Surely such a fancy dress ball has never been given in London for many a long year. Over a thousand guests assembled in the two ball-rooms arranged for their reception in the Whitehall suite, and in the gorgeous drawing and banqueting rooms.



THE BALL ROOM.

Even at the most fashionable balls in Mayfair, St. James's, or Kensington, it can seldom be said that such magnificence of costume is indulged in for a fancy ball. But last night the dresses without exception were made of the best and most expensive fabrics. Silks, satins, laces, of the most valuable and oldest designs were simply at a discount, with the very natural result that the three prettiest and most approved costumes among ladies were Mrs. Hope Johnstone's exquisite Japanese dress and that of a vivandière and a fishgirl from Birkenhead.

It must be acknowledged that when Lady Randolph Churchill walked into the principal ballroom on the arm of Colonel North all voices were for the moment silent, all eyes open in order to see and comment upon this latest innovation. Truly, the American beauty looked well in her dress of black, her white shoulders looking all the whiter from the contrast with the great mass of black hair which is her principal adornment. Lord Randolph also came a little way out of his shell under the genial influence, and was found to be a very sensible person. Every notability whom Colonel North could get together at short notice was there, from Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill all the way through. Mr. J. L. Toole in his character of the Don, Mr. Lionel Brough as Hamlet,

THE VICTORIA REFRESHMENT ROOM.

Mr. Thomas Thorne as a *merveilleux* of the Paris *Directoire* period, down to Arthur Roberts as an "unfinished gentleman," with incomplete opera hat, coat, waistcoat, &c., just as the tailor brings it for its first "try on."

The ladies' dresses were not so good or so striking as those of the gentlemen, perhaps because there is not the same scope for the becoming in dress. Among those which were striking were a complete Pompadour for Mrs. North, the lady hostess, a blue Turkish tunic and ostrich-feather fan to match yellow silk sash and *point de gaze* trousers for Miss North. A very striking costume of green silk and yellow and black slashes *en tablier* was worn by a lady friend, while Lady Kirby's distinctive robe was of blue velvet and white lace with fur trimmings.

Colonel North himself made the most perfect Henry VIII., and Augustus Druriolanus looked simply splendid as Francis I., in blue satin brocade, with Mrs. Harris as his spouse of the same period. Some other striking costumes were the excellent "Pierrot" of Mr. S. Burnand; the "Napoleon Buonaparte" of Mr. Opie Bendall, which was quite equal to that of the late Harry Jackson; the "Bulgarian" of Mr. Caton Woodville, the North American Indian, the Red Cross Knight, and the Black Brunswicker. There were, as usual at fancy dress balls, a number of gentlemen in Court costume and in military and hunt uniform, *faute de mieux*; but these bright colourings added to the beauty and gorgeousness of the scene.

Colonel North and his aide-de-camp, Captain Carvick, were ubiquitous, urging dancers to enjoy themselves in their own way. More than once Colonel North was hailed with cheers as he passed through the crowded rooms, and when supper was nearly over there was a general cry for a speech, while the whole of the guests rose and drank the toast of their genial and generous host. The Colonel was quite equal to the occasion, and with a smile rose, and remarked that "he was glad to know his friends were enjoying themselves: he was because they were, and he hoped they would continue to do so throughout a very happy new year."

From ten o'clock last night until nearly seven o'clock this morning the dancing and feasting continued with unabated vigour. Colonel North's regiment, the Tower Hamlets Engineers, supplied several doorkeepers, and the officials of the Métropole were dressed in Court costume, and could hardly be detected from bidden guests. A word of high praise is certainly due to the Métropole authorities for the excellent manner in which every detail was carried out; and Colonel and Mrs. North must most decidedly be congratulated on the success of one of the most delightful functions that London has known in several years.

The following ladies and gentlemen were amongst those present:—Mr. John Aird, Major Burnaby, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lionel Brough, Captain Brough, Captain C. Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. Burnand, Mr. E. and Mr. S. Burnand, Mr. and Mrs. Burnside, Mr. George Barrett, Mrs. and Mr. Barrington, Mrs. Bernard-Beere, Lord Beaumont, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Lowthian Bell, Captain and Mrs. H. Carvick, Captain and Mrs. de Lara Cohen, Mrs. J. Cook, Sir James Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Akers-Douglas, Colonel and Miss Evans, Colonel Sir Myles, Lady, and Miss Fenton, Sir Morrice Duff Gordon, Sir G. and Lady George Fitz-George, Lord and Lady Giffard, Lord Headley and Dr. Hodgson, Hon. H. Howard, Captain Adrian Hope, Sir Clement Hill, Sir Reginald and Lady Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Harris, Sir Victor Houlton, Mr. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris, Mr. C. Halse, Mr. and Mrs. Rose-Innes, Sir Henry and Lady Isaacs, Admiral Sir G. Inglefield, Major and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hope-Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hope-Johnstone, Sir J. Linton, Captain J. Leverson, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Hon. C. N. Lawrence and Mrs. Admiral Lahone, Duchess of Manchester, Colonel Fitzroy Marryot, Lord Charles Montagu, Prince Tyed Mohind, Colonel Paget Motley, Major Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Merryweather, Admiral and Mrs. Mayne, Colonel Wyndham Murray, Sir Morell and Lady and Miss Mackenzie, Sir W. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Melton Frior, Captain and Mrs. Brunton Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. Pears, Baron S. de Rothschild, Arthur Roberts (unfinished masher), Lord Rothschild, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Smith, Captain Sinclair, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Thomas Thorne, Mr. Caton Woodville, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wyndham.

MAIL DELAYED BY THE FOG.

The American mail which should have left Queenstown for New York on Thursday last at 1 P.M. did not leave until this morning at 5.15 A.M., the White Star mail steamer *Britanic* having been delayed in the Mersey by the fog.

DEATH OF MR. PARTINGTON.

Mr. Partington, the well-known advertising agent, died suddenly on Tuesday last. The funeral takes place to-day.

HEARTLESS OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.

A little boy, about nine years of age, belonging to a farm bailiff at Mr. Chapman's Outbridge farm, Brasted Court, Kent, was on his way home from school yesterday, when in Cutmill Wood, he was intercepted by some ruffians, who stripped him naked and left him in the cold without a vestige of clothing. Luckily he was discovered by a young man who knew him, and who took him home to his parents. The boy's feet were bleeding, and he was suffering greatly from the cold. He says the men, after leaving him, went in the direction of French-street. A man answering to the description given by the boy has been arrested at Four Elms.

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The criticism to which the missionary organizations have recently been exposed is producing important modifications in the policy of more than one society. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns that the directors of the London Missionary Society have resolved to follow the example of the Wesleyans as regards the employment of laymen in the foreign field. This important society has hitherto only used trained ministers for this work, but the directors have now decided that, without interfering with the existing rules relative to the training of students, they should encourage offers of service from young unmarried men of good education, who need not have passed through a theological training at college, and who may be appointed as lay workers for a term of years. It is thought that many intelligent young men connected with good families may be dispose d to volun teer for this work.

THE QUEEN'S BEQUEST TO THE NATION.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes:—Her Majesty has, with very few exceptions otherwise bestowed as personal gifts, bequeathed the whole of the Jubilee gifts to the nation, from which the presents originally came. The treasures, numbering over a thousand articles, have been collected at Windsor, and upon her Majesty's death will be transferred to a public institution—probably the South Kensington Museum—to be open for all time to gratuitous inspection. With some variation of procedure, there are two recent precedents for the gracious and generous act contemplated by the Queen. Since her Jubilee the Pope has had his, and the Emperor of Austria his. The Pope, immediately after receipt of a vast number of gifts, redistributed them among the people in the shape of donations to churches, hospitals, and other charitable institutions. The Emperor of Austria declined to accept anything for his personal use, and his Jubilee gifts were straightway diverted for the benefit of the poor and suffering.

REPORTED ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

Very unfavourable news has reached Vienna from Macedonia, where (says the *Chronicle* correspondent) the oppression of the peasantry by the Begs, or landowners, is said to have reached a culminating point. The Begs are represented to be behaving with the old rapacity towards the unfortunate peasants, and to be emulating the monstrous tyrannies that heralded the severance of Bulgaria from Turkey. Those peasants who have applied for legal proceedings against these acts of injustice have usually been imprisoned, the Turkish authorities being in league with the Begs. The Sultan is kept in absolute ignorance of this state of things. The despair and exasperation of the peasants have, it is added, reached a dangerous stage, and if things continue as at present serious consequences will inevitably ollow.

Mr. Bright is still progressing favourably. He has had a fairly good night.

The Empress Frederick paid a visit to Lord Tennyson at Farringford the other morning to thank him for his poem on the death of her husband.

Prince Bismarck, it is said, suffers continually from neuralgia, which, with thé consequent insomnia, makes it very difficult for him to attend to his work, and is causing serious anxiety about his health.

Mr. Watts has nearly finished a portrait of Mary Anderson, which is likely to be one of the principal attractions of the Academy this year.

A few parliamentary and other friends of the late Mr. Sutherland Sutton have raised a fund which will enable them to place a handsome and suitable memorial over his grave in Kensal-green Cemetery.

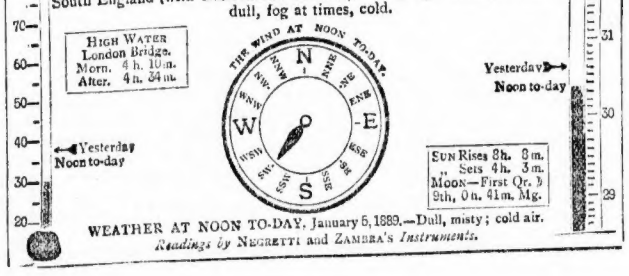
A quantity of betting is being done over Boulanger. The influence of the bookmaker is a new one in politics. The odds are said to have been two to one, lately shortening as far as three to two, or "evens" yesterday.

The tramp arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Ycobridge murder has been able to give a satisfactory account of his movements. There is now absolutely no clue to the murderer.

Mr. William Fewkes, outdoor goods manager of the mineral department of the London and North-Western Railway, London, formerly of Liverpool, has assumed the position of chief assistant goods manager, in addition to his present duties, in the place of Mr. T. Houghton, who has been appointed assistant secretary, in the place of Mr. F. Harley, who succeeds as secretary the late Mr Stephen Reay.—*Railway Press.*

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Very light winds, or calms; dull, fog at times, cold.



WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 5, 1889.—Dull, misty; cold air.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

RISE IN HOME RAILWAYS.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS IRREGULAR.

Notwithstanding the large repayments falling due at the Bank of England to-day the supply of money is still so abundant that lenders can only obtain about 2 per cent. for short advances. The discount rate for three months bank paper is still very easy at 3⅛ per cent., many brokers taking in bills at as low as 3 per cent. Some operators are looking for a continuance of ease for some time ahead, but others are not so sanguine as they were, and think that quotations have reached their lowest. The immediate course of the market, however, can hardly be foreseen until after the repayments have all been made to the Bank of England, when the open market will see how it stands. Of course the large financial houses will do all they can to keep rates down, owing to the large number of new issues awaiting a favourable opportunity to be launched.

The principal movement in prices of Stock Exchange securities this morning is in the department for Home Railway securities, where a general advance is shown, the improvement being due to the spread of the inquiry for stocks of an investment character, and the idea that the working of the new Act with reference to railway rates will rather benefit the companies than otherwise. North Western, North Eastern, and Great Western are all appreciably higher. Consols are neglected at the moment and show no further change. Foreign Government Bonds are inactive and show practically no alteration. American Railroads are somewhat irregular, but the changes are insignificant. There has been an inquiry for Milwaukee and St. Paul shares, which are ½ better. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are quiet, as also Mexican Railway issues. Mines and Miscellaneous Securities are quiet.

Morality in American railroad management is now being preached from the housetops. The "abuses and the low moral tone which have too often characterized American railroad management," to quote the words of one of the censors, have not paid, and so now the line of virtue is recommended. If railway managers will not mend their ways voluntarily, and if combinations of stockholders can't compel them, there is to be an appeal unto Cæsar. The proposal is made that in order to secure reasonable uniformity and profitableness in rates, the ratemaking power should be placed in the hands of the inter-State Commission. This Governmental regulation is a disagreeable pill for a free country to swallow, but it is the only alternative which suggests itself to a practical business man.

It is noteworthy that the prices of French securities—with certain special exceptions—are higher now than they were a year ago, despite the adverse influence of the Panama Canal collapse. The shares of the Bank of France and the Credit Foncier have declined, along with Panama, but railway, banking, and industrial securities are all higher. French Rentes also stand at a higher level.

The Paris correspondent of the *Statist* says:—"Interested circles state that the journey of M. Joubert to London was successful, and that Messrs. Matheson and Co. will soon publish the prospectus for the public issue of the new copper trust concern." Great doubt, however, is expressed here as to the truth of the report.

The Northern District Telephone Company are alive to the modern methods of advertising. They have published a pocket directory of their subscribers, which they circulate gratis, and to induce its perusal and preservation they have attached an assurance coupon for £100, which runs for three months, against death in a railway accident.

A circular has been sent to the shareholders of the Sheba Gold Mining Company informing them that the directors, with the exception of Mr. Thomas Hayes, have decided to resign their seats, in consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed with the constitution of the board, and the apparent support given to the personal attack made upon them at the shareholders' meeting on the 21st ult., when Mr. Stewart Pixley was unseated and Mr. Arthur Chambers elected in his stead.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED:—The Consolidated Bank at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; the Capital and Counties Bank at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum; Liverpool Union Bank, £1 per share for past half-year, together with a bonus of 10s., making with the July dividend, 12½ per cent. for the year; Birmingham Banking Company, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, 5s. per share (interim); Devas, Routledge, and Company, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum for the past half-year, leaving £10,040 to be carried forward; and Distillers' Company, 10s. per share for half-year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a fair demand. Probable sales, 8,000 or 10,000. Prices on the spot are firm. Futures are two points up.

The following are the changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Caledonian ¼, North Western ¼, North Eastern ⅝, North Deferred ½, the Preferred ¼, Midland ⅜, Great Western ¼, Great Eastern, Chatham Ordinary, and Sheffield Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Uruguay Bonds ¼, Egyptian Unified and Preference ½, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Declined*: Portuguese ⅛, and Peruvian 1870 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul ½, Union Pacific ⅝, Louisville and Nashville and Mexican Central Bonds ¼ each, New York Central, Erie shares, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Illinois Central ½, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, Northern Pacific Preference and Ontario shares ¼, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Grand Trunk First Preference ½. *Lower*: Canadian Pacific ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Liverpool Nitrate ½, Suez Canal ¼, Rio Tinto 3-16, Hotchkiss shares ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16. *Receded*: De Beers and Spratts ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A.....	132½	¾	London and West.	68½	9½
Consols	99⅜	100	Chatham(Ordinary)	26⅞	⅞	London Joint Stock	40	1
New Consols (2¾)	98	⅛	Do. Preference..	101	½	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	100¾	¾	North Western	174¾	¾	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	48½	9½
Local Loan Stock..	103⅛	¼	South Western	143½	4½	**MINES.**		
New 2½ per Cent.	95	½	Manchester & Shef.	68	70	Indian Consolidated	5/16	⅜
India 3½ per Cent.	107	½	Do. A	35¾	6	Mysore shares	3¾	⅛
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	103¼	1	Met. Consolidated .	76⅜	7½	Oareguma	1½	⅛
Egyptian Guar. ..	101	2	Do. Land Stock	69¼	70½	Cape Copper	5¾	6
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111⅜	12⅛	Do. District ..	33	½	Namaqua	3⅛	⅜
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103½	4	Midland	137¾	⅜	Mason and Barry..	9¾	⅛
BirminghamCrp.St	111	12	North British Pref.	75½	¼	Rio Tinto	25	⅛
Liverpool	111	½	Do. Def.	56¾	7	Montana £1 shares	2	⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	165¾	4	DeBeers new shares	15⅝	¾
Argentine 6 p. c. ..	101	3	North Stafford	113½	14½	S. African Explor.	17⅛	¾xall
Do. Hard Dols..	67⅛	8½	South Eastern	132	4	**TEL'GRAPHS & TEL'PHONES.**		
Do. Treasury ..	94	6	Do. Deferred....	107⅞	8⅛	Anglo-American ..	48¾	9½
Austrian Gold	91	3	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. Pref.....	81	2
Do. Silver	68¼	9¼xd	Canada Pacific	53	¾	BrasilianSubmarine	13¾	⅛
Brazilian 1875	99	101	Cen. Pacific Share	36½	¾	Direct Unit. States	9¾	10
B. Ayres 6 p. c.....	59¾	¾	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	64	¾	Eastern	12⅜	⅛
Do. Cedulas I.	100	2 xd	Denver & R. Grande	17	⅛	Ditto Extension..	12⅝	¾
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1885	100	2 xd	Do. Pref.....	45¼	¾	United Telephone	14⅛	⅜
Costa Rica A.....	90½	1½xd	Illinois Shares	117	18	Globe Teleg. Trust	6¾	7⅛
Do. B	88½	9½xd	Lake Shore	105⅞	6⅛	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**		
Egypt. State Dom.	100¾	1¼	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	2¼	London Gen. Om...	196	205
Do. Unified	83¼	½	Louis. and Nash..	58	½	London Street	13	14
Do. Preference..	102½	¾	Mex. Cen. Bonds..	68½	9½xd	London Tramway ..	14½	15⅛
Do. Daira Sanieh	79	¼	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14	North Metropolitan	17⅜	18
French 3p. c. Rnts.	81½	2 xd	N. Y. Cen. Shares	111⅛	¾	**WATERWORKS.**		
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	103¼	¾	New York Ontario	15⅛	⅜	Chelsea Waterworks	256	61 xd
Greek 5 p. c. 1881..	83½	4 xd	Erie Shares	27⅜	⅝	East London	200	3
Hung. Gold Rentes	84⅛	¼xd	Do. Sec. Mort..	100¼	¾	Grand Junction ..	121	5
Italian	93⅞	4½xd	Norfolk & West. Pref	51¾	2¼	Kent	277	82
Mexican Converted	59	½xd	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34½	5 xd	Lambeth	252	7 xd
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	14⅝	⅛	North Pacific Pref.	61	¼	New River, New..	350	60
Do. 6 p. c.	16	½	Pennsylvania Sh..	54½	5	S'thwrk & Vauxhall	165	70
Portuguese.....	63⅜	⅝xd	Phil. & Read. Sh..	24⅞	5⅛	W. Middlesex	262	7
Russian 1873	99½	⅜	UnionPacific Shares	65¾	6¼	**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.**		
Spanish 4 p. c.	72¼	¾xd	Wabash Preference	25½	⅝	Gaslight & Coke A	251	5
Turkish 1854	99	101	Do. Gen. Mort..	38⅜	40¼	Imp. Continental ..	206	9
Group 1	26½	7	Grand Trunk 1st..	10 5/16	7/16	South Metropolitan	297	302
Group 2	15¼	¾	Do. First Pref..	65¾	⅞	BrushElecLt(4pd)	3¼	4¼
Group 4	15	⅞	Do. Second Pref.	45⅜	⅝	**MISCELLANEOUS.**		
4½ p. c. 1871....	83½	4	Do. Third Pref..	25¼	⅝	Allsopp	7⅞	8¼
5 p. c. Defence ..	95½	6	Do. Guaranteed .	71¾	⅝	Guinness and Co...	310	12½
5 p. c. Priority ..	82	4	Mexican Ordinary	42⅛	3⅛	Hotchkiss	11¼	⅛
Uruguay Unified ..	69¼	70¼xd	Do. First Pref.	115½	15	Bryant and May ..	12⅜	12¾
Virginia Funded ..	40	1	Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	70½	1	Spratt's Patent	10¼	⅛
U.S. 4½ p. c.....	110	12	Lombardo-Venetian	9 3/16	5/16	Liverpool Nitrate..	30½	1½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Varna 3 per cent..	8¼	⅜	Primitiva Nitrate..	39	½
Caledonian.....	118¾	⅜	Nitrate Railway ..	28¼	¾	Salt Union Shares	3¾	4 pm
Great Eastern	68⅞	9⅝	**BANKS.**			P. and O. Steam ..	64	6
Great Northern....	118	19	Alliance Bank	14¼	⅜	Royal Mail Steam	62	4
Ditto A	102½	3½	City Bank	20½	1½	Nat. Discount Co..	11¾	12
Great Western	151¾	2	Consolidated Bank	8	⅜	Hudson's Bay	18¾	19
Hull and Barnsley	35½	4	Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅜	Suez Canal.....	85¾	6¼xd
Lanc. and York....	118	19	London and County	86	7	E. & W. Ind. Dock	18	21
Brighton(Ordinary)	143	5	Union of London..	40	1	London and St. K.	39	41

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bulgarian Six per Cents.	87½	8½	Wemmers	14½	¾
Bell's Asbestos.....	18	¼	Langlaagtes	6¾	¼
Tarapaca Water	16½	17	Jubilee	9½	10
Oceana Land	18	19	Robinson	53	61
Jumper's Gold	13¾	14¼	San Jorge.....	9¼	¾pm.
Spes Bona	6¾	7¼			

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 13 stamps, from the Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

A friend of mine who paid a visit to Marshal Bazaine last spring tells me that "the poor old fellow" was reduced to such an extent that he would gladly have accepted a shilling had it been offered to him, and that he would have sold his very sword in his sore need and poverty.

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The Berlin correspondent, by the way, who supplies the *Kölnische* with its tit bits is a Dr. Fischer, whose suave and amiable manners delight all the ladies who come in contact with him. He is notable also as having had a deadly feud with Sir Morell Mackenzie during the last days of the Emperor Frederick's illness.

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Mr. H. J. Fielding protests in the *Morning Post* against the *Kölnische* being called a Rhenish paper, but I have it on the best authority that not only are seven-eighths of the editorial staff Rheinlanders, but that they are also good and devout Catholics, and not only the Cologne staff, but most of his foreign correspondents as well. And what is the splendid building for in the Breite Strasse at Köln, on the front of which the *Kölnische Zeitung* bears its name, and to which all contributions are sent? And does not "August Schmits in Köln" hold the office of "Verantwortlicher und Chef Redacteur?" as we are told every day by the *Kölnische* itself.

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I regret to hear from Constantinople that Marco Pasha, the Greek gentleman in whose family Miss Wiedemann was engaged as governess, died a year ago.

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I am told that the Liberal Unionists who favour Women Suffrage are more numerous than is generally imagined. Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. T. W. Russell, and many others not in Parliament are in that holy happy band. Still more marvellous to relate, I hear that signs of grace are beginning to be apparent in Sir Henry James!

***

The Lyceum stage door is narrow and not lofty. Before you is the glass wicket with Mr. Barry, the white-haired Irish caretaker, behind it. If you wait you step to the right into a little den, the walls of which are hung with many photographs in frames, signed by the givers. "To Barry, from his friend W. Terriss," "From W. Howe," "J. Fernandez," "Ellen Terry," &c., &c.

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So much has been said and written about the correct spelling and pronunciation of the leader of the Soudanese at Suakin, that the following explanation by a European who has lived for many years in the Soudan will be found interesting. He says:—It is quite incorrect to spell the name Digma, as is often done, and even Digna is, strictly speaking, incorrect, for the natives at Suakin pronounce it Dikna, and the pure Bedga population say Dekna, according to the root of the word, *dikn* or *dakn*, which in Arabic means *beard*.

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As I was strolling the other day out of the way of the fog in the sunshiny regions round Clerkenwell-green, I came upon a church plentifully placarded with bills announcing—Thanksgiving services on January 20. The contents of the bills struck me as so novel that I tore one of them down in order to reprint it here:—

The vicar will preach and publicly return thanks for the many blessings the Almighty has vouchsafed during the twenty-five years of married life which Mr. and Mrs. Herring now celebrates. Is marriage a failure? Certainly not to those who use it aright.

NOTE WELL.—Four splendid photos, by Stacey, of Islington-green, of "The Silver Wedding" of Mr. and Mrs. Herring can now be had of Mr. Jarman, 85, Goswell-road. Full size, 21s. 6d.; whole plate, 1s. 3d.; cabinet, 6d.; carte de visite, 3d.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POPE.

"MY OPINIONS ARE UNCHANGED"—JANUARY 1, 1889.

WHAT THEY WERE IN 1874 AND 1876.

Mr. Gladstone's views concerning the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope in Rome, which he is said to have declared only the day before yesterday are still unchanged, found full expression in his famous "expostulation" against the Vatican Decree. It may therefore be worth while to summarize the theses which he set forth in that famous pamphlet. He laid down these propositions:—

1. That Rome had substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change of faith;
2. That Rome had refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused;
3. That no one can become a convert to Rome without forfeiting his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another;
4. That Rome had repudiated modern thought and ancient history.

He devoted most of the pamphlet to prove the third proposition, and then, having done so to his own satisfaction, he asserts that the aim and object with which these mediæval claims have been disinterred was not, like the unearthing of hideous mummies, for archæological purposes only, but in order that they aid in the re-establishment of the Temporal Power. He declared, in what is perhaps the most memorable passage in the whole pamphlet, that he had been led to "the painful and revolting conclusion" that "the fixed purpose of the secret inspirers of "Roman policy is to pursue by the road of force the favourite project of "re-erecting the terrestrial throne of the Popedom, even if it can only be "re-erected on the ashes of the city and amidst the whitening bones of the "people."

In the case of such a crisis arising, what, Mr. Gladstone asks, would English Catholics do? Who that read these words could have imagined that it would be their author and not any English Catholic who was destined fourteen years later to revive the hopes of the Papalini in the possibility of re-establishing the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope?

Of Mr. Gladstone's views upon the religion of Rome it may suffice to cite the following compendium of "the besetting cause of weakness in the Ultramontane system," which we take from the article on "The Courses of Religious Thought" contributed by him to the *Contemporary Review* in June, 1876:—

1. Its hostility to mental freedom at large.
2. Its incompatibility with the thought and movement of modern civilization.
3. Its pretensions against the State.
4. Its pretensions against parental and conjugal rights.
5. Its jealousy, abated in some quarters, of the free circulation and use of the Holy Scripture.
6. The *de facto* alienation of the educated mind of the countries where it prevails.
7. Its detrimental effects on the comparative strength and morality of the States in which it has its sway.
8. Its tendency to sap veracity in the individual mind.

A brief but tolerably comprehensive indictment. How delighted Mr. Gladstone would be to discuss it with the Pope—article by article!

WHAT THE "TABLET" SAYS.

The *Tablet* says:—"Whatever he referred to, Mr. Gladstone cannot have meant to say that while the position of the Pope a few months ago was so difficult that it called for the judicial intervention of the Powers, it is more tolerable to-day. For our part we are very free to confess that we regard both the ferment in Italy and the perplexity in England as marking the high-water mark in the progress of the great movement which is passing over Europe in favour of the independence of the Holy See. Mr Gladstone, always quick to understand popular impulses, has hastened to put himself in line with what is fast coming to be the public opinion of the world. He has now explicitly recognized that the position of the Vicar of Christ is not one which any single people can be permitted to claim as its own, or treat it as though it were a part of their internal and domestic policies. The relations of the Papacy with the rest of the world are too wide and too far-reaching, and at the same time too intimate, for that. Probably a European Congress, a friendly meeting of the representatives of all the peoples interested, rather than any formal arbitration, was what was in Mr. Gladstone's mind; for obviously it would be impossible for Leo XIII. to submit his claims to any body of men who might just rule them out of court. Mr. Gladstone was doing something very much more than laying down as an abstract proposition that the safety of Leo XIII. is a matter of close interest to all the Powers: he says that the question of the Pope's position, *hic et nunc*, calls for the intervention of the International Arbitration, and adds that such a method of settling the troubles of Italy will command his full and eager sympathy. *Litera scripta manet.*"

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

SIR ROBERT MORIER AND COUNT BISMARCK

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS PRESS.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF BAZAINE'S FALSEHOOD.

The German Government, which, through Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau, is able to establish a censorship over all telegrams from abroad, suppressed the publication yesterday of the Morier correspondence. The *Times* Berlin correspondent says:—"It is remarkable that, although a summary of it is also sure to have been sent to the semi-official News Agency, it has been suppressed—at the instance, no doubt, of the Foreign Office. Before being published, all telegrams of political importance coming to the said News Agency, which virtually has a monopoly of foreign intelligence, are submitted to the Government, and 'doctored,' given out, or kept back altogether, according to the interests and exigencies of the moment. Conversely, as all the foreign news agencies, including the chief London one, receive their German intelligence by a system of interchange from Wolff's Bureau here, which is notoriously and admittedly a semi-official institution, with special interests to serve other than those of the general public, it may well be imagined what curious results may sometimes be and are produced."

In addition to this illustration of how Prince Bismarck controls his newspapers, we have this telegram from the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*:—"The statement of Count Herbert Bismarck that he cannot overstep the limits of his official position for the purpose of contradicting calumnies is, to say the least of it, remarkable. The *North German Gazette*, the *Post*, and the *Cologne Gazette* are constantly used as the mediums for contradictions or confirmations, which are expressly marked as "official." The relations of the *Cologne Gazette* with the Foreign Office are notorious, while the Chancellor himself has spoken of the *North German Gazette* as having frequently offered him a blank sheet of paper on which he might express his views. A responsibility therefore rests upon the German Government far different from that of other Governments where there is no official press.

The open secret of the cause of the German attack on Sir Robert Morier is thus explained by the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, who says:—"Most people are of opinion that the affair has been revived from the desire of the German Foreign Office to procure the removal of Sir R. D. Morier from the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, where his presence is evidently obnoxious to Germany." A similar statement appears in another correspondent's telegram.

BAZAINE'S LIE DISPROVED.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent proves by the production of the Marshal's own official history of the siege of Metz that, so far from his not having any information of the passage of the Moselle till he learnt it on the 16th of August from Morier's telegram, he received on the 15th of August, from General de Fourtou, describing the encounter between himself and the enemy at Mars-la-Tour, which is over fifteen miles to the west of the Moselle. This report establishes clearly that on the 15th August Bazaine was apprised that Prussian infantry, not mere reconnaissances, occupied the village of Puxieux, on the road from Metz to Pont à Mousson, and that the passage of the Moselle by a *tête de colonne* of the German Army was a *fait accompli*.

"Soldier Student" writes to the *Times* pointing out on the evidence of official despatches—"first, that Sir Robert Morier at Darmstadt cannot have known of the presence of German troops at Mars-la-Tour in time for him to have informed Bazaine of the fact; secondly, that from the reports received from his troops Bazaine was well aware on the evening of the 15th of the presence of the Germans near Mars-la-Tour; and, thirdly, that any telegram from Sir R. Morier containing the alleged news must have reached Bazaine on the 16th, after he had already entered into action near Mars-la-Tour against the very troops of whose presence the telegram in question is said to have informed him."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs last night:—"The testimony of Marshal Bazaine either for or against Sir Robert Morier is perfectly worthless. The idea of attaching any importance to it is thought here to be too absurd. I knew the Marshal before his fall, when his moral character was generally held in low esteem. After his disgrace he lost all sense of decency. He was for some years before his death in sore need of money, and living from hand to mouth. There was nothing he would not have said in return for a small loan."

HOW COUNT BISMARCK WILL DEFEND HIMSELF.

The outline of the German defence for Count Bismarck's rudeness is given by "An Outside Observer" in the *Times*. The defence will be based on the fact that Sir Robert Morier only asked Bazaine whether he had ever said:—

That it was in consequence of a telegram which I addressed to you from Darmstadt, where I was then acting as her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and in which I gave you details as to the movements of the Crown Prince's army that you were enabled to attack the Germans and to cause them sensible losses.

To which Marshal Bazaine replied denying *in toto* the alleged conversation. This, it is pointed out, he could hardly do without lying, because Major von Deines's report did not say that he took any action in consequence of Morier's telegram. All that Major von Deines reported was that—

The first intelligence which reached me as to the forward movement by the left of the Germans across the Moselle I received by means of a telegram of the English Envoy at Darmstadt, the same who was here (in Madrid) until lately.

Hence, argues "An Outside Observer," Bazaine's contradiction of the report alluded to by Morier is no contradiction at all of the report really in possession of Bismarck, and when the latter was asked to contradict the allegation, "Count H. von Bismarck was requested either to tell a lie or to stamp a gentleman who is an officer in the German army and is employed in a post of considerable honour and responsibility as a liar, or both. And all this publicly, officially, and immediately, and on the word only of a Marshal Bazaine! This was surely accurately described as 'surprising' (*überraschend*). This remark is obvious that it is not Count Bismarck's business to enter into a newspaper controversy on behalf of Sir R. Morier."

SOME MORE PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"To ourselves, the story is most valuable for the information it gives as to the new German diplomacy. This last campaign of gutter-journalist mendacity; this raking together of gabble, lying, or distorted, or senile; this forcible-feeble effort to damage the servant of a neighbouring State is something to which we have not been accustomed. It has come into the management of German affairs within the last six months. There is something indecent, not to say contemptible, in carrying that natural alliance between the grandfather and the grandson against the father whereof Lord Bacon spoke, beyond the grave."

The *Spectator* says:—"Both the contents and the tone of Sir Robert Morier's letter seem to us just what they should have been, under the imputation so pertinaciously made against him in the semi-official German press. The effect of this arrogant attitude in Count Herbert Bismarck will be to import an unfriendly feeling into the relations of States between which it is of the first importance to keep up good relations. Count Herbert Bismarck should at least have had the detachment of mind to see, that whatever his own lurking suspicion might be, a suspicion for which he could produce no better authority than that of a convicted liar at the most, should have been sternly suppressed, and not permitted to show itself at all."

The *Economist* says:—"It is impossible not to notice the manner in which Count Bismarck imitates his father's coarseness and want of good breeding in the conduct of public affairs. What in the father takes the form of rugged strength and force may easily degenerate in the son into the impertinence of the self-important and self-satisfied functionaire. The world will tolerate a certain boorishness of manner in Prince Bismarck which cannot be allowed in Count Herbert. If the way in which Sir Robert Morier has been treated is typical of the manner in which German diplomacy is to be conducted, the Empire will not, we imagine, find it particularly easy to maintain its system of alliances. With such methods prevailing, we may not unnaturally regret that Lord Salisbury was drawn into any form of alliance with Germany in regard to the East Coast of Africa. Who can tell what difficulties and accusations may not arise from joint action with a Power, the conduct of whose foreign affairs is in such hands?"

A GRAND NEW TRAIN FOR THE L. AND N. W.

The London and North Western have a brand new train, complete in every particular, in their gigantic workshops at Wolverton, which, if report speaks true, is destined to "astonish the natives" when it makes its first appearance for the season on the stage at Euston station. On inquiry at headquarters we were informed that it is fitted with dining-room cars and all the modern refinements demanded by the taste for luxurious travelling of the day, and will be at Euston probably in the course of a week: but no other information was obtainable, and our readers, like ourselves, will have to leave their curiosity unsated for the present.—*Railway Press.*

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THACKERAY AND THE JEWS.

It may be interesting to the readers of the *Jewish Chronicle* (writes E. M. H. to that paper) to know the origin of the touching reference to a Jewish lady teaching her child its prayers in Thackeray's masterpiece, "Pendennis," which quotation introduced Mr. Schechter's lecture on the Children of the Talmud:—"I saw a Jewish lady only yesterday with a child at her knee, and from whose face towards the child there shone a sweetness so angelical that it seemed to form a sort of glory round both. I protest I could have knelt before her too, and adored in her the divine beneficence endowing us with the maternal halo which began with our race, and sanctifies the history of mankind." Thus Thackeray wrote of one whose quiet generosity, whose modest and talented efforts to refine and to improve the poor at that period, built the earliest platform for their progress. It is no secret that Thackeray cherished a great disgust for the Jews, whom he misjudged from disagreeable personal characteristics evidenced during his travels. Jews are alluded to more than once in his novels with marked contempt. In his poems, notably that of the "White Squall," they are derided for their dirty and avaricious habits.

On a Rhine boat one summer, long ago, the satirist formed the acquaintance of two charming, quite young ladies; one of whom, the elder, was Miss Charlotte Montefiore, whose fine work, "A few Words to the Jews," in its earnest enthusiasm and splendid strength of purpose, laid the corner stone of convalescent homes for poor Jews, of social meetings, of separate schools for their religious education—of how many gracious and kind plans to pull them from their dull stagnation! The younger lady, her sister, was the sweet young wife of the good Sir Anthony de Rothschild. Not guessing their faith, Mr. Thackeray entered into conversation with them, and his views of the Jews blended with other topics. Such sarcastic and sharply and erroneously designed views were firmly and gently combated by his new friends, and by degrees a clearer, more truthful comprehension of Judaism usurped the great novelist's often imaginary sketches. It was only afterwards that Thackeray, to his surprise, found these cultured, clever, thoughtful, and benevolent sisters were of that nation he had hitherto despised. Never again did one sneering or derisive word fall from the brilliant pen.

SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT PRAYER WHEELS.

One of the strangest contrivances for religious purposes ever invented by any people is the prayer wheel of Tibet. Thomas Manning, the only Englishman that ever saw Lhassa, who visited Tibet at the commencement of the present century, describes these wheels, which he calls "whirligigs," as cylinders turning freely on an axis, with sacred sentences and prayers inside. Turning the whirligig is equivalent to reciting the sentence, and is a substitute for it. The hand-wheel is carried always by pious persons, and is constantly turned, while another kind is fixed on an axis in the ground, around which it revolves. In the avenues of the temples, he says, there are hundreds of them, which good souls twist one after another as they pass along. Others contain rolls of printed prayers, and are fixed in rows on the walls of temples, near villages, and in streams to be turned by water power. They are said to have been in use for more than 1,000 years. Mr. Andrew Wilson says that the Tibetans are the most pre-eminently praying people on the face of the earth. "They have praying stones, praying pyramids, praying flags flying over every house, praying wheels, praying mills, and the universal prayer, 'Om mani padme haun' is never out of their mouths." A German writer on Lamaism says of this sentence, which literally means "O God! the jewel in the lotus," that these six syllables are, of all the prayers of earth, that which is most frequently repeated, written, printed, and conveniently offered up by mechanical means.

NEW FOREST PONIES.

It is not generally known (observes Mr. Long, in the *Manchester Guardian*) that there is a good and cheap breed of ponies in the New Forest, in Hants. They are a hardy and valuable race, of medium size, and well adapted for continuous running and town work. A new attempt is to be made to improve the breed by further crossing. If this idea is carried out, it will be somewhat a novelty in this country, but it should result in a success both to the breeder and to the purchaser. I once bought one of these New Forest ponies, and was somewhat surprised at the difficulty both of examining the animals from a short distance and of subsequently catching them. The latter process is an expensive one, and has to be considered in the price. If improved somewhat in form, it would be difficult to beat the New Forest pony for general purposes, and even for something better, for they have considerable speed, fairly good action, and can get through a tremendous amount of work. I was driven one day nearly forty miles by one of the stallions used in the Forest.

WHY TROUT ARE SCARCE IN THE TWEED.

A writer in the *Scotsman* notices the absence of good sport in trout fishing in the Tweed. Two of the causes he thinks are poaching and the ever-increasing number of eels and bull-trout which infest the river and its tributaries. The clamant evil—quite over-weighing all the other harmful causes—is, however, he adds, the want of an annual close time, embracing the spawning period. Incalculable damage is inflicted on the reproductive powers of our rivers through the capture, year after year, of mature trout after the closing days of September. Every ripe female fish taken from the river in October quite as surely means the destruction of so many scores, or it may be hundreds, of trout as if the number were dragged from the stream in early spring. The Tweed trout are both earlier on the redds and earlier well-mended than the inmates of many of the tributary streams, but it would be safer to make the close season extend over a period to suit the needs of the main river rather than pay undue regard to the varying needs of the tributaries. Perhaps the best possible close time would be the period extending from the 1st or 2nd of October to the 15th of February. Such a period would meet the general requirements.

SINGULAR SUPERSTITION AT SINGAPORE.

The most curious item of news from the East by the present week's mail comes from Singapore. A widespread belief prevails there among the lower classes of the Chinese population that in the outskirts of the town the heads of unwary travellers are cut off by secret orders from the Government. A sum of £10 is said to be paid for each head, the particular department inculpated being that of Public Works. The heads are believed to be wanted to lay at the foundations of certain new bridges which are being built, so as to ensure a successful termination of the work. Coolies could not be induced to carry fares to the suburbs at night at any price.

Sir J. Pope Hennessy has arrived in Mauritius.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princes Albert Victor and George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and suite, visited Hengler's Circus, Covent Garden, last evening.

At a meeting of the Monarchists held in Paris yesterday afternoon, it was decided not to bring forward a Monarchist candidate at the forthcoming election in Paris.

Among those who have had the Cross of the Legion of Honour conferred upon them on the occasion of the New Year is Mr. Chauffourier, President of the French Benevolent Society in London.

Near Bolton, yesterday, Hiram Olive, a goods guard, was knocked down into the four-foot way during the fog; but having the presence of mind to lie still, the train of empty goods waggons passed over him without touching him.

From January to November last about 96,000 persons emigrated from Germany, mainly to America, as against 97,000 in the corresponding period of 1887, and 105,000 in 1885.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has invited Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., to address them on his ocean penny postage scheme upon his arrival in New York. This subject has now begun to attract serious attention there.

The dead body of a respectably dressed man was found in the sea at Brighton yesterday morning opposite the Royal-crescent steps. In the pockets were found papers bearing the name of Mr. Tigg, secretary of the Reform Club Debating Society, of Greenwich. The club has been communicated with.

Signor Succi has now entered successfully on the twenty-first day of his fast at Madrid. He has lost 33 lb. in weight, but his pulse is regular, and he sleeps well, and is strong enough to fence every day. The fast is exciting little curiosity, except among medical men, some of whom are watching him.

Among the administrators of the Belgian company which works the first Persian railway, and which seems likely to obtain other concessions, there are two important Russian personages.

At the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, last night, two summonses were served on Mr. William O'Brien charging him with inciting persons to take part in a criminal conspiracy. The first charge will be heard at Killarney on the 27th inst., and the second at Rathmore on the 14th prox.

The Right Rev. Dr. Webber, Bishop of Brisbane, who leaves for Queensland to-day, conducted a farewell service at St. John's Church, Red Lion-square, last evening. His lordship, in the course of an address, appealed for aid for the Queensland missions, and asked them to realize the fact that there was no Established Church in the colonies.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE SHOWS IN THE LONDON SHOPS.

The Princess of Wales is meagre in her millinery. The other day she was having some hats made for her daughters, and took her own material to be made up. She seldom gives much more than 30*s.* for a bonnet. Lady Randolph Churchill is a diligent searcher after pretty bonnets. Mrs. White, of Jermyn-street, who makes all her own hats, except a few which are imported from Paris for special customers, has made one pretty hat of grey felt. The brim, which turned up with a gradual sweep, was trimmed with grey velvet, and the crown with grey feathers. It was 45*s.* Present indications show that low-crowned and broad-brimmed hats will be worn in the spring. But this does not mean that there will be any surcease of sorrow for the short man with a back seat in the pit and a lady in his line of vision. These low-crowned hats will be so built up with ribbon that they will be almost as high as ever.

A PRETTY FELT HAT.

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Fashions in fans change rapidly. From twelve shillings to a sovereign is the usual price. A glorious fan I saw at Mrs. Asser's, Burlington-arcade, was made of white ostrich feathers. The handle was mother of pearl, and the price was six guineas. The "lyre" fan Peter Robinson sells from half a guinea to four pounds. The latest novelty is the bat fan—the ribs only form about thirty degrees of a circle: it is enlarged on each side by the wings of the bat.

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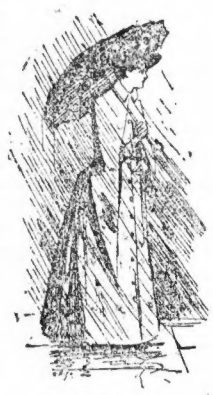
It would be difficult to invent a new waterproof. They must of necessity be simple and circular. The Princess shape is the most popular—a circular cloak with a large cape. The Eugene is the newest waterproof cloak. The cape falls nearly to the bottom of the cloak in a point; or it can be caught up as shown in the sketch, and fastened to make sling sleeves. Compelled to conform to one shape in making the cloaks, a good deal of ingenuity has been expended in devising new materials. Field's cloaks don't look like waterproofs at all. They are made in striped sheeny material in every possible shade, or in stuff with a surface that looks like cheviot tweed.



THE EUGENE.

* * * *

Let no man dare to laugh because woman, poor weak woman, loves to destroy the natural colour of her hair and dye it a fashionable auburn. For moustaches are being bleached. The bleach, they told me in a certain hair-dresser's, is sold in bottles and applied at home. One application will turn a fierce red moustache into a lovely blonde or old-gold tint. You can't find as many red moustaches now as were worn six months ago, for the bleach is becoming popular. Beards are treated in the same way, and men with dark hair and light moustaches are increasing every day. The bleach is injurious to the hair, and the only way to restore the original colour is to shave the moustache off and let it grow again.

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I have seen the great quilt of cellular—the fifteen guinea quilt made by the distressed Irish ladies. It is on view at the Cellular Clothing shop at 417, Oxford-street. Mr. Oliver said he was not sure whether four or five ladies were engaged on the quilt. But it took 1,000 hours to complete. It is 2¼ by 2½ yards. The quilt is of cellular silk, and has a 16-inch embroidered border. The middle is also embroidered. One of the ladies who helped made a pun without knowing it. She said she was getting cellular on the brain. The silk centre is cream-coloured The embroidery is in four shades of green. One-third of Mr. Oliver's customers are Irish.

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Cellular cloth for under-linen begins at a shilling a yard. There are people who are mad on cellular linen, and they have begun to ask for stockings in this material. Ladies' lingerie is generally finished off with torchon lace. This is pretty and durable, and is made by the peasant women of Shropshire and Devonshire. Gentlemen's linen shirts with linen fronts and cuffs cost 8*s.* 6*d.* at present. Hitherto they have only been "made to order." The Countess of Dudley buys her black silk cellular sheets here. The Viscountess Harberton wears gentlemen's (women's are too flimsy) cellular vests. Mrs. Oscar Wilde is also fond of the linen. Her amusement is embroidering quilts of the material. Gentlemen have tennis-shirts of real silk cellular now. They are made in delicate colours. Ladies are to have their Garibaldi bodices in cellular next summer.

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Field's have just introduced gaiters for ladies—similar to those worn by a man who usually sports a white waistcoat in the summer and a natty stick. They cost half a guinea a pair, and are made in black, green, and drab. The latter is the favourite shade. The Hon. Lady Murray, one of the ladies-in-waiting, is the last who has adopted Field's gaiters.

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The heads of the eagle and the teal, fastened on to a silver crook, are utilized for ladies' umbrellas. Mr. Cadman, of the Burlington-arcade, told me a fashionable umbrella weighs about seven ounces.

* * * * *

The heads are mounted in silver, and the price goes up from forty shillings. They cost about fifteen pounds mounted in gold. An umbrella with a dog's head carved in ivory for a handle cost 46*s.* The daughters of the Empress Frederick bought of Mr. Cadman several of those useful hybrid crosses between a parasol and an umbrella. The best umbrellas are made in England. Mr. Cadman, indeed, sends a good many abroad. The favourite present of the Prince of Wales to a professional comedian is a stick. He gave the late Great Vance a stick, so he did Marshall P. Wilder. Ladies are buying a good many of them now for their husbands and lovers. They give eight or ten pounds for a gold-knobbed stick.

* * * * *

The introduction of green has for gowns brought a demand for emeralds. Jewellers find a sale for green stones in any design—ring, bracelet, pin, or earrings. Some tones of green will suit any woman. From the brightest arsenic to the tenderest sage, through the whole range of shades, brunette, demi-blonde, and blonde can find a colour to suit her style.

* * * * *

They told me at the London Glove Company in Cheapside that six and a half is now the average size of a lady's glove. It has grown. Time was when the average was five and three-quarters. But times are hard, and women are more careful, and buy gloves that won't split easily. What pretty gauntlets are made for riding and driving! They are very cheap. The swede are only three-and-six and the doeskin four shillings a pair.

MISS MANTALINI.

ROBERT ELSMERE.

In stress of soul he won his bride, austere
  And calm-browed as her own grey Cumbrian dale
Their love aspired, and seemed heaven's height to scale,
Pure, touched by Death and more than earthly fear.
High thoughts, good deeds, drew each to each more near,
  Content with virtue, till the awful veil
  That hides man from himself dropped down, and pale
Dawned those first rays that search the heart and sear.

She clung to all the sacred things of old,
  The light, the love she knew; his dazzled eyes,
From hers averted, gazed as on the sun:—
Dazzled, but soon to see the blaze unfold
  One painful step towards truth, his earthly prize,
Long sought, half grasped, but never wholly won.

L. H.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

PUNS: GOOD AND BAD; OLD AND NEW.

There is a pleasant article in the January number of *Temple Bar* on "Puns." Many of those mentioned by the author are good, many bad; most are old, but some are new to us. The "bracket-needling" and "word-mangling" classes of puns are dismissed as unworthy of notice; but here is an example of each:—"The great heat of the Cape must make Kaffir (make a fur) coat quite unnecessary." Sometimes, however, "one comes across a specimen of this kind which extorts admiration for its perverted ingenuity: as the answer to the query, 'What flower is like a healthy Irish lad out driving?' A Rosa Japonica (A rosy chap on a car.)"

SOME FAMOUS PUNSTERS.

The great master of punning is, according to our author, Hood; and the following is given as a very artistic specimen:—

My temples throb, my pulses boil,
  I'm sick of song and ode and ballad;
So, Thyrsis, take the midnight oil,
  And pour it on a lobster-salad.

My brain is dull, my sight is foul,
  I cannot think on what I've read;
Then, Pallas, take away thine owl,
  And let us have a lark instead.

Here, again, is a little piece by Frederick Locker, which by its grace and neatness of expression presents the same deceptive look of ease:—

He cannot be complete in aught
  Who is not humorously prone:
A man without a merry thought
  Can hardly have a funny bone.

"Conspicuous also in this class is Porson's celebrated pun upon the Latin gerunds—a subject set him, it is said, in answer to his boast that he could make a pun on anything:—

When Dido saw Æneas would not come
She mourned in silence, and was Di-do-dum.

SOME PUNS OF "ANON."

"Both Hood and Hook—perhaps we might add Porson also—were punsters by profession. But there are puns extant by unknown authors which either might have felt a pride in owning. A Cambridge Fellow, walking with a visitor, met by chance the Master of St. John's on horseback. 'Who is that?' inquired the visitor. 'That,' replied the other, 'is St. John's head on a charger.' Here is a first-rate pun, of which the speaker's name is as completely buried in oblivion as the author's of the famous witticism against Berkeley's theory, a pun which puts into a nutshell a whole system of philosophy: 'What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind.'"

THE BEST WOMAN'S PUN.

But in punning as in other departments of ingenuity women can well hold their own, and none of our author's stories are better than the following:—"A plump Adonis of forty, who was looking at a house, asked the servant, an extremely pretty girl, whether she was to let with the establishment. 'No, sir,' was the answer, 'please, sir, I'm to be *let alone*.' Here is a pun which hits with both its barrels. Each of its two meanings speaks a volume; the one informs the querist that his admiration must not be expressed too warmly; the other that an eligible offer is not likely to be ill received. Was ever greater weight of meaning compressed into two words?"

TOO WITTY TO BE USED.

Finally we are given instances of puns which have only one defect; they are too witty to be used. Thus "the heir of the Duke of Penthièvre died in 1764, ruined by an attachment to an opera singer, Mademoiselle Miré. The wits of Paris made his epitaph of five notes of music—'Mi re l'a mi là'—'Miré has brought him there.' Such an epitaph, however, has the great defect that it is far too witty to be used. In that point it resembles many others; as that suggested for a cricketer, 'Over;' for an auctioneer, 'Gone!' or, for a billiard-marker, 'The long rest.' However apt the application, the effect of these has no solemnity. Indeed, the suggestion that a pun may claim a place in serious literature—in poetry itself—may strike some readers with surprise; and it is true that in our language no such thing as yet exists."

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE FAILURES OF THE YEAR.

Our bankruptcy statistics are not satisfactory. We obtain by private enterprise the number of failures, but there is no record, official or otherwise, of the amount of the liabilities and assets, so that the conclusions drawn from the number alone may be very misleading. Such figures as we have show an increase in the bankruptcies in the financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade from 619 in 1887 to 637 in 1888. Besides these there were 374 deeds of arrangement, which were registered last year for the first time. In retail trade, professional pursuits, builders, publicans, and others, there was a slight reduction—5,183, compared with 5,233 for the previous year. The deeds of arrangement numbered 3,026. The textile manufacturing districts suffered most from the wholesale failures.

THE EXTENSION OF TRAMWAYS.

While the tramway system continues to grow year by year, a check appears to have been given to the receipts both gross and net. The following figures are for the years ending 30th June, and relate to the whole of the United Kingdom:—

	1887.	1888.	Variation.
Capital expended.....	£13,124,000	£13,736,000	+ £612,000
Gross receipts	2,802,000	2,796,000	— 6,000
Working expenses.....	2,142,000	2,175,000	+ 33,000
Net receipts	660,000	621,000	— 39,000

The length of line open for public traffic was 904 miles at the end of June last, an increase of 18 miles. The capital expended had also increased by £612,000, and yet the net receipts are less by £39,000. The companies have done more for their money, for they carried 429 millions of passengers, an increase of 12 millions on the previous year, so that the public must be enjoying the benefit of lower fares. At the present time 236 miles of the 904 open belong to local authorities.

PROGRESS OF THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

The frozen meat trade grows steadily, despite many difficulties and disappointments. The importations of mutton and lamb into London and Liverpool have risen from 400 carcasses in 1880 to close on two millions in 1888. The great bulk of these came to hand in good condition. The quality of New Zealand shipments, which are the largest in bulk, has tended to deteriorate, while the quality of the River Plate sheep has improved year by year. New Zealand mutton is, however, still distinctly superior to either Australian or River Plate produce, and that advantage may still be maintained by care. The River Plate is making vigorous efforts to increase its export, and is successful in doing so, being assisted by a lower charge for freight, a bounty on exports, and a low rate of exchange. Sales of frozen mutton were at first confined almost exclusively to London, but with greater railway facilities almost the whole of the River Plate and nearly half the New Zealand imports are finally disposed of in the provinces. The market was in a very depressed state at the close of the year, with stocks of frozen mutton undesirably heavy.

THE EXCEPTIONAL POSITION OF THE HOP STOCKS.

The hop stocks of the world are in such an exceptional position that it is said, if any bold speculator should come upon the market, he would at once be able to put his hands upon the whole available supplies, and could, if he chose, increase the prices until they eclipsed those paid during the shortage of 1882. And yet prices are comparatively low, and the consumption of beer has never been so great. Messrs. W. H. and H. Le May give the following as the statistical position:—

The requirement of Great Britain is now annually 700,000 cwt.; last year duty was paid on 29,581,700 barrels of beer; calculating the low average of 2½ lb. of hops per barrel for the copper and dry hopping will absorb 660,306 cwt., and we do not believe that any brewer would care to admit that his average is less, as all fine pale ales stock and export beers require about three times this weight per barrel. The exports from England average yearly 25,000 cwt. of hops, 13,415 cwt. of which have already been shipped since 1st September last, and at least the odd 14,694 cwt. will be required for private brewing, yeast making, &c. Now, with regard to the total possible supply, we should estimate the outside weight of all hops held by the brewers and the trade on the 1st September last to have been 20,000 cwt. the English growth certainly did not turn out more than 240,000 cwt., and the imports up to the present have been 120,000 cwt., and so a further 140,000 cwt. will have to be imported to keep our brewers going to the 1st September next, and as no brewer would allow himself to be without at least a month's stock at that date a further 60,000 cwt. will have to be provided from somewhere. Now, is it possible to import 200,000 cwt. of hops between this and the 1st September next? We say, No! because America has already sent us more hops than she can spare, and is already importing German hops to eke out her own. With regard to the Continent, with an increase in value of hops here of 100 per cent., it would be possible to draw from this date to the 1st of September 75,000 cwt. of hops, mostly of third-rate quality, and a further increase of value of another 100 per cent might possibly make it up to 100,000 cwt., which would include all the rubbish.

THE FOG AND THE FLOWERS.

"I was walking yesterday," writes a correspondent, "through some acres of orchid houses in order to see the effect of the demon fog on the blossoms. It was quite a pitiful sight: twig after twig was shown to me with crippled and consumptive buds, or flowers which, after having opened 'happily,' as the gardeners say, were blighted when in full bloom. It is a curious fact, before which growers stand without an explanation, that very often some buds will be entirely destroyed, while others on the same stalk will be unharmed.

"A house full of bouvardias, coral, pink and white, was ruined; showers of camellia buds lay under the trees, and the carnations, half developed, had submitted to their fate of being suffocated, and only where the rhododendrons were in bloom was there any pleasure in looking at the plants. But the rhododendrons, from the exquisite white jasminiflorum to the dainty pink Princess Royal and the rich orange Javanicum, and all magnificent red flowers, were entirely untainted, and the display of colour was a sight to see. Why do not Londoners take to growing more of those plants which sulphurous air doth not kill and which the fog doth not corrupt?

"'It is my private opinion,' said my guide through the conservatories, whose enthusiasm on the fertilization and the hybridizing of flowers was quite infectious, 'that those flowers suffer least from fogs which have something glossy and shining about their leaves and petals. How it is I cannot tell, but after long and close observation I have come to believe that this is a fact.' As my informant is an authority on all matters of horticulture, it might be as well if owners of hothouses in and near smoke-begrimed London town would take the hint and cultivate more of such plants, over which the fog has no power."

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77 " " the 28th of February.
£102

Payment may be made in full on allotment, under discount at 3 per cent. per annum.

Applications on the prescribed form will be received at Lloyds, Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, and all metropolitan and country branches; and by Messrs. Gurneys, Birkbecks, Barclay, and Buxtons, at Norwich, and all their branches.

DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR PRYOR, Esq., Chairman.
C. A. Hanbury, Esq. | J. H. Buxton, Esq.
E. N. Buxton, Esq. | R. Pryor, jun., Esq.
A. V. Pryor, Esq. | J. M. Hanbury, Esq.
G. Buxton, Esq.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
The Right Hon. Sir H. Selwin Ibbetson, Bart., M.P. (Chairman of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation Limited.)
Sir T. Fowell, Buxton, Bart.

BANKERS.
Lloyds, Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street.
Gurneys, Birkbecks, Barclay, and Buxtons, Norwich.

SOLICITORS.—Dawes and Sons, 9, Angel-court, London.
BROKERS.—Hichens, Harrison, and Co., Threadneedle-street, London.
SECRETARY.—W. Stokes.
Temporary Offices at 60, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The Brewery Business of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., which has recently been converted into a limited Company, has been in existence for about two centuries, and, at the present time, is doing a trade which is only exceeded by three breweries in the United Kingdom, the duty paid in London and Burton, according to the latest published returns, having been £166,412.

The brewery premises and plant in London and Burton-on-Trent, together with the freehold and leasehold properties belonging to the Company, have been valued by Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, and Clark at £817,123.

The Mortgage Loans held by the Company amounted, on the 15th of December last, to £1,241,024, after making ample provision for all doubtful debts.

The books of the firm have been examined by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., Chartered Accountants, who certify that the

Average net profits for the past 5 years were—
£211,102 9s. 4d.,

and that the net profits of the last year, from July 4th, 1887, to July 2nd, 1888, after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, were £207,284 15s. 6d.

The annual interest on the Debenture Stock will amount to £48,000, while the income of the Company arising from profit rents and mortgage interest alone, exclusive of the profits of the Brewery Business, is certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co. to be £64,416 4s. 3d.

The Debenture Stock and interest thereon is secured on the whole property and undertaking of the Company, and constitutes a first charge thereon. The security is effected as to the permanent properties by mortgage to the Trustees, and as to the rest by floating charge.

Interest on the Debenture Stock will be paid half-yearly, the first payment on July 1st, 1889, being calculated from the date of the payment of the instalments.

In cases where no Allotment is made the Deposit will be returned in full, and where the amount allotted is less than that subscribed for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment due on Allotment. Failure to pay any instalment will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

A quotation in the Official List of the London Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Dawes and Sons, Solicitors to the Company, 9, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Brokers, or at the Temporary Offices of the Company.

4th January, 1889.

The following are copies of the certificates of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, Clark, and Co., and of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co.:—

29, Fleet-street, London, E.C.,
December 27th, 1888.

Gentlemen,—

We have surveyed and carefully considered the value of the several properties hereinafter mentioned and comprising:—

I. The Brewery Premises, situated at Brick-lane, Spitalfields, together with the very valuable plant, also the area of ground used as stores and known as the Coverley Fields, within a short distance of the Brewery. These Premises together occupy a total area of nearly 8½ acres; of this 4¼ acres are freehold, and 4¼ acres leasehold.

II. The Leasehold Premises known as the Black Eagle Brewery and Maltings, together with the plant at Burton-on-Trent, immediately adjacent to the Burton station, and including altogether about 12 acres.

III. The 130 Freehold and 240 Leasehold Public-houses and Dwelling-houses, situated in London, Chatham, and elsewhere.

IV. The Freehold Maltings, Residence, and Farm of 50 acres at Halesworth, in the County of Suffolk.

V. The Black Eagle Wharf at Wapping (freehold).

We are of opinion that the several properties above mentioned are of the value of Eight hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty-three pounds (£817,123).

We are,
Yours obediently,
(Signed) FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, CLARK, & Co.

Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, & Co.

44, Gresham-street, E.C.,
28th December, 1888.

Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., Brick-lane, E.

Gentlemen,—

We have examined your books for the five years ending 2nd July, 1888, and find that the net profits have amounted in the five years to an average of £211,102 9s. 4d. per annum, and that for the period from the 4th July, 1887, to the 2nd July, 1888, they have amounted to £207,284 15s. 6d.

We further certify that the interest receivable on Mortgage loans and profit rentals, included in the above figures of £207,284 15s. 6d., amounted to £64,416 4s. 3d.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
(Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE, & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
BANKERS.
Bank of England.—London Joint Stock Bank.
Branches and Agencies in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells bills of exchange, issues letters of credit and circular notes, and transacts banking and agency business in connection with the East, on terms to be had on application.
No. 65, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of the Company, at the rate of £15 per cent. per annum, free from income tax, will be PAID at the Bankers on and after the 21st inst.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 3rd to 22nd inst., both inclusive.
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, January 3, 1889.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1887).
Fire Premiums £607,000 | Life Premiums £197,000
Interest £143,000
Accumulated Funds £3,421,000

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797.
HEAD OFFICES.—Surrey-street, Norwich.
London Offices { 50, Fleet-street, E.C., and 18, Royal Exchange, E.C.
AMOUNT INSURED £260,000,000
CLAIMS PAID £7,000,000
Agents wanted in Metropolitan District. Applications to be made to either of the above London Offices. C. E. BIGNOLD, Secretary.
Norwich, Dec. 25, 1888.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS Insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
Annual Income, £248,000.
Compensation already paid, £3,600,000.
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
West-end Office—8, Grand Hotel Buildings, W.C.
Head Office—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAN J. VIAN, Secretary.

Established 1868
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
80, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£10 each), and on deposits of £300 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.
Total advances made exceed £1,385,685.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYNES, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans of annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

THE ANTOFAGASTA (CHILI) AND BOLIVIA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.)
CAPITAL £1,450,000, in 14,500 Shares of £100 each. Minimum dividend of 6 per Cent. guaranteed for 15 years, as under.
ISSUE of 11,500 shares, or £1,150,000.
To be converted, when fully paid up, into Stock.

Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH and CO., and J. HENRY SCHRODER and CO., are authorized by the above Company to INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS for £1,150,000, or 11,500 Shares, at par, payable as follows:—
£5 on Application.
£20 on Allotment.
£25 on the 31st January.
£25 on the 28th February.
£25 on the 30th March.
£100

The Compañia Huanchaca de Bolivia guarantees for a period of fifteen years the payment of a quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the capital of the Company as hereinafter explained.

A first dividend of 14s. 3d. (being 6 per cent. per annum on the above instalments) will be paid on the 1st of April, 1889, and a full quarterly dividend on the 1st of July following.

Allottees will have the option of paying up in full on allotment, or the date of any subsequent instalment, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS.
EMANUEL M. UNDERDOWN, Esq., Q.C., Chairman.
Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.
Richard Henry Glyn, Esq.
W. A. Michael, Esq.
*Edward Huth, Esq.
* Will join the Board after Allotment.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co.
ENGINEERS.—Messrs. James Livesey and Son.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Slaughter and May, 18, Austinfriars, London.
SECRETARY.—H. D. Greville.
OFFICES.—57½, Old Broad-street, E.C.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Compañia Huanchaca de Bolivia the Concessions granted by the Governments of Chili and Bolivia for the construction and working of Railways and Telegraphs from the Port of Antofagasta in Chili, to Huanchaca in Bolivia, a distance of about 650 kilometres; including the privilege, granted by the Government of Chili, of establishing Waterworks for the supply of the Railway and the district it serves, including the town of Antofagasta.

The Huanchaca Company has already constructed and opened for traffic the whole of the Chilian line, 440 kilometres in length, up to the frontier. Considerable progress has been made with the Bolivian Railway, about 210 kilometres in length.

The Railway having been made over the Andes, no engineering difficulties exist to prevent its steady completion to Huanchaca. The Huanchaca Company has undertaken to complete the Railway to this point within two years, for a fixed inclusive amount of £500,000.

Arrangements have been made with the Huanchaca Company for the survey of a further extension to Oruro, which is authorized by the Concession.

The Chilian Government, impressed with the importance of the undertaking as a means of opening up and developing the resources of the country, and of making Antofagasta the trade route for Bolivia, guaranteed, by a law dated January 17, 1884, for a period of twenty years an annual sum of 208,320 dols. on the capital required for the construction of a portion of the Railway from Pampa Alta to Ascotan.

This guarantee has been assigned as security for a sum of £660,000 of Mortgage Bonds issued by the Huanchaca Company in 1887, but the profits of the Railway have been so satisfactory that the Government has not been called upon to make any payment in respect of its guarantee, and in the accompanying particulars furnished by the Huanchaca Company, it is stated that during 1887, when about 300 kilometres were opened for traffic, the Line produced nearly 11 per cent. on the money invested on that length.

The Waterworks portion of the undertaking will comprise a system of Aqueducts, 314 kilometres in length, bringing the water from the River Loa to the town of Antofagasta. The present price of water in Antofagasta is stated to be from 3 dols. 60 cents to 6 dols. per cubic metre, and it is believed that, apart from the advantage of securing the water supply necessary for the regular and economical working of the Railway, the sale of water to the towns and industrial undertakings within the zone of the Company's privilege will be an important source of profit to the Company.

A Contract has been entered into by this Company with the Huanchaca Company for the acquisition, subject only to the before-mentioned charge of £660,000 on the Chilian Railroad, of the Concessions granted by the Governments of Chili and Bolivia, and the Railway, Telegraph and Waterworks undertakings completed, with the necessary Wharves, Rolling Stock, Warehouses, Stations, Workshops, Stores, and other accessories, for the price of £1,450,000, which has been fixed by the Huanchaca Company.

The portion of this sum set apart for the completion of the Railway is only to be paid over after its completion and acceptance by the Company. The portion representing the Waterworks is to be paid as those works progress by sections of not less than 30 kilometres.

The contract contains provisions fixing the tariffs for goods and employés of the Huanchaca Company, and the charge for water supplied to that Company, and provides that the same shall not be raised, but that that Company shall have the benefit of any reductions made to the public. That Company is also to have the right of utilizing the water-power for their industrial works, on certain conditions, free of payment, except in respect of any water actually consumed by them.

A further contract has been entered into with the Huanchaca Company by which the latter undertakes to work, manage, and maintain the system of Railway and Telegraphs for a period of fifteen years from the 1st January, 1889, receiving for the first five years 60 per cent., and for the last ten years 55 per cent. of the gross receipts. By the same contract the Huanchaca Company undertakes to work, manage, and maintain the Waterworks during the whole period of fifteen years at cost price. It is provided that the accounts are subject to supervision by this Company.

The Huanchaca Company agrees, if requested by the Company, to provide for the amortization of the Loan of £660,000, and also guarantees to this Company an annual sum sufficient to pay the interest thereon, the general expenses of the Company in England and abroad, and a quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up upon the Share capital of the Company.

The available net profits of the Railway, Telegraph, and Water undertakings in excess of the amount required to pay the above 6 per cent. dividend will be divided equally between this company and the Huanchaca Company during the said period of fifteen years, after which time the right of the Huanchaca Company to share in such net receipts will cease, but that Company is to be allowed certain rebates on freights in every year in which the Railway Company's profits show a dividend of 10 per cent. or over.

Particulars with regard to the undertakings of the Company, furnished by the Huanchaca Company, accompany the prospectus.

The arrangements with the Huanchaca Company are embodied in two Contracts, dated 28th November, 1888, and made between the Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company (Limited), and the Compañia Huanchaca de Bolivia. Translated copies of the Concessions, the above Contracts, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected by intending applicants for Shares at the Office of Messrs. Slaughter and May, 18, Austinfriars, E.C.

A Contract, dated the 29th November, 1888, has been entered into between the Compañia Huanchaca de Bolivia (the vendors), and Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co and Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Company, under which Messrs. Huth and Messrs. Schröder guarantee the subscription of a portion of the capital in consideration of a commission paid to them by the Vendors, to include brokerages and other expenses of issue. There are also other contracts between Messrs. Huth and Co., Messrs. Schröder and Co., and other parties, but the above are believed to be all the contracts material to be set forth.

In cases where no allotment is made, the application money will be returned in full.

Failure to pay any instalment on its due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses can be obtained from the Issuing Houses, from the Offices of the Company, and their bankers.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPENED on SATURDAY, the 5th, and CLOSED on or before TUESDAY, the 8th January.
London, January 3, 1889.

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
CHIEF OFFICE—67, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Funds in hand as at 31st December, 1887.. £190,448
Capital fully subscribed £500,000
POLICIES falling due at CHRISTMAS should be Renewed on or before the 9th January.
DAVID LAWRIE, General Manager.

The Queen and the TYPEWRITER.

During the recent Royal Visit to the Glasgow Exhibition, her Majesty evinced considerable interest in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, as exhibited by the Proprietors and Manufacturers, *Messrs. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, and BENEDICT, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.* Her Majesty and most of the Royal suite honoured the operator by having special slips written on the machine for their benefit, which they carried away as souvenirs.

At the recent speed contest for the championship of the world the Gold Medal was awarded to Miss Orr, who wrote on the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER 987 words (exclusive of errors) in ten minutes, an average of about 98 words per minute. For full particulars of the Remington Standard Typewriter, THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, Address,
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, & BENEDICT, 100, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

In consequence of Imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Bears the Autograph Signature of—

Lea and Perrins.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

SECOND EDITION. Now Ready. Crown 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d.; half morocco, 14s.

A Popular Handbook to the
NATIONAL GALLERY.
By EDWARD T. COOK.
With a Preface by JOHN RUSKIN, LL.D., and Notes Collected from his Works.
*** Also an Edition on large paper, limited to 250 copies. 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. RUSKIN, in his Preface, writes:—"So far as I know there has never yet been compiled for the illustration of any collection of paintings whatever a series of notes at once so copious, carefully chosen, and carefully arranged as this. . . . Readers will at once feel that the catalogue tells them about every picture and its painter just the thing they wished to know. They may rest satisfied also that it tells them these things on the best historical authorities."
MACMILLAN and CO., London.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's Mails, taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
IBERIA	4,702	4,200	Jan. 18.
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	March 15.
OROYA	6,184	7,000	March 29

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap Single and Return Tickets.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 22, Pall-mall, S.W.

CARNIVAL AT NICE, &c.—COOK'S Cheap Tickets to SOUTH of FRANCE and BACK, £9 13s. 3d. London to Paris portion available for one month. Paris to South of France portion available for 30 days, leaving Paris between Jan. 12 and 27. Particulars and Programme for stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 82, Oxford-street; 35, Piccadilly; 445, West Strand, &c.

INEXPENSIVE HEALTH RESORTS for CHILDREN.—TWO Picturesque PROPERTIES, with small Houses, to be LET; one 24 acres, the other 43 acres; on dry sandstone; near Tunbridge Wells; 400 ft. above sea level; rent £60 each.—Messrs. DERENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER, 80, Cheapside. (42,941)

PRIMROSE-HILL and REGENT'S-PARK (near to). FOR SALE for immediate occupation.—The very superior commanding DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED FAMILY RESIDENCE, "Cromwell House," 111, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, N.W. (midway between Chalk Farm, Swiss Cottage, and Loudoun-road Railway Stations). Contains 9 bedrooms, dressing-room, lady's boudoir, bathroom, with lavatory (hot and cold), elegant, spacious drawing and dining rooms, each opening with noble conservatories, study, morning and housekeeper's rooms, and ample domestic offices. Beautiful gardens. The residence has just been beautifully redecorated throughout, and is richly embellished with tiled stoves, encaustic tiling, cathedral glass, &c., of a high artistic character. Lease 57 years. Ground-rent £24. Lowest price only £1,350, which is far below its value.—Can be viewed on application to the caretaker in charge, and all further particulars obtained of E. LILEY, Esq., Purley Villa, Brighton-road, Croydon.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—NEXT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held on FRIDAY, January 18, at 2.30 P.M. For particulars of the College, of the subjects of this examination, and of the various boarding houses, apply to School Secretary. It is requested all applications may be sent in before WEDNESDAY, January 16.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
SANDALL-ROAD, CAMDEN-ROAD, N.W.
HEAD MISTRESS, Miss BUSS, F.C.P.
In connection with this school there are Foundation Scholarships, &c., tenable in the school, or at any place of higher education approved by the Governors.
Term fees, £5 17s. The NEXT TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1889, when new pupils can be received, provided the entrance examination is passed.
Applications to be made to the Secretary, at the school address.

FARNBOROUGH PINE-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT (one of the healthiest pine districts in the Kingdom) has been carefully reconstructed for carrying out the "pine system," the most efficacious remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchial, and Chest Diseases. Pine baths and inhalation rooms, Massage, Turkish and Russian baths. Extensive pleasure grounds. Open and covered tennis courts. Complete hotel accommodation. Stern's Pumiline used.—Prospectus, post free, from Secretary.

LIQUEUR OF THE
Gde. CHARTREUSE.
This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH.—Certain cure by using the potion prepared by M. AUBREE, Medical Doctor and Chemist, LA FERTÉ-VIDAME (Eure-et-Loir), FRANCE. Known for his remarkable cures for twenty-five years. Carriage paid on receipt of P.O.O. 7s. 3d. per bottle.

COUGHS, CONSUMPTION.—GRIMAULT'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME SYRUP is still, after 30 years' successful trial, the best and most rational of all remedies in Consumption and all Chest and Lung Diseases. Under its influence the cough ceases, night sweats disappear, and perfect health is rapidly established.

CURE FOR ASTHMA.—GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA have been tried in the Hospitals, and found to give immediate relief in all cases of Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Oppression, Catarrhal Affections, Difficulty in Expectoration, and Sleeplessness. Paris: Grimault and Co. Sold by all Chemists, or post free of Wilcox and Co., 239, Oxford-street, London, W. Price—Syrup, 2s. 9d.; Cigarettes, 1s. 9d.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES	1/-
3 INSERTIONS	2/6

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.
These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

HALF-AN-HOUR from CANNON-STREET.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for winter months, or for a permanency. Omnibus.—BIDEN, Halstead, Kent.

PARIS.—English widow lady offers comfortable Home on moderate terms to parties visiting Paris.—Mdme. de M., 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.

PORTLAND MANSIONS.—Oxford-street. A Superior BACHELOR'S FLAT well FURNISHED, containing 2 Rooms and offices to Let. Terms 2 guineas per week. Apply to FRANK GILES and Co., Kensington.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS WANTED to Rent, TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS in Temple or neighbourhood. Terms moderate.—Address "A.," 2, Northumberland-street, Strand.

SHARE a HOUSE in a suburb of London N.W.—Two gentlemen and their sister, occupying the house, wish to meet with some young married couple or others to share it with them. Large house, large garden, tennis, pleasant neighbourhood, near two stations. FOUR or more ROOMS to LET FURNISHED, with or without cooking and attendance, from 1¼ to 3 guineas a week, according to arrangement.—Address, X. Y. Z., care of Bookseller, 224, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD

£150 PER ANNUM.—Charming old MANSION, FURNISHED in carved black oak, standing in extensive well-timbered grounds. Good stabling. Shooting, fishing, &c., 14 miles from the Sea. Or would be let Unfurnished, £70, and £100 premium.—"Norfolk," 94, Edith-grove, West Brompton, S.W.

HINDHEAD, Haslemere, Surrey.—FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND for SALE, frontage to Portsmouth-road. Very healthy situation and high.—Apply A. WARD, 16, Carlton-road, Stroud-green, N.

OFFICES to LET (large, light).—57, FLEET-STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEMORY.—LOISETTE'S SYSTEM. "A most invigorating physiological exercise."—Dr. Albert Carter. "Of great advantage to a strong memory, incalculable aid to a weak one."—Rev. Dr. Buckley. "Able to give the gist of any book after reading it once."—Rev. J. Macdonald, M.A. "Easily acquired and very interesting."—Rev. S. Bell, M.A. Prospectus post free.—A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford-street, London.

ELOCUTION effectively TAUGHT by EDWIN DREW, editor, Monthly ELOCUTIONIST; Author of Six Elocutionary Works, 1s. 2d. each. College, 124, Gower-street.

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